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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 15.

OCTOBER, 1890.

No. 10.

C: A. CUTTER, R: R. BOWKER, Editors.

HOWEVER much one may regret the manner in which the B. P. L. building controversy has been conducted, the controversy itself is not to be regretted. In the first place it has called the attention of the public to a truth which they need continually to have impressed upon them that it is not the sole purpose of a library building to serve as an ornament to the town. Ninetynine persons out of a hundred will say of one of Richardson's libraries, "It is a handsome building," and never think of inquiring whether it serves its purpose. Every one who looks at the Boston Public Library praises its beauty or condemns its homeliness (the suffrages are about equally divided, the public evidently needing to be educated up to it), but till Mr. Poole's letter appeared we never heard any one not connected with a library who had a thought of any other criterion by which it should be judged. And this is strange, because the present building has always been the subject of complaint for the bad ventilation of the Lower Hall delivery-room and the cheerless character of the Bates Hall reading-

Not to consult the librarians was a mistake. It may not turn out badly, but not the less was it a mistake. Possibly any criticism that the persons employed in the library could have given would have been worthless and not have been accepted, but it is the duty of persons responsible for so costly and important a work to seek light from every source from which any could possibly come, and certainly there is an a priori probability that intelligent persons passing their whole lives in the performance of certain work would be able to make some suggestions in regard to the conditions under which that work could be most easily, cheaply, and serviceably carried on. When the trustees wanted a beautiful building they went to a trained architect; when they wanted good ventilation they sought the advice of a skilled sanitary engineer; when they wanted a good working library it would have been logical to go to those who by their daily experience must know something about the working of a library. They might at least learn what to avoid.

SEVERAL Boston papers have been rather severe in their remarks on and in reply to Mr. Poole's criticism of the architecture of the new building of the Boston Public Library. They claim that it was not courteous to partake of Boston's hospitality, and then pick faults in the latest pride of the "Hub," It seems, however, to us, that Mr. Poole's remarks, without any regard to their correctness, were made in the right place, and to the right people. Certainly had the speech praised the structure, no fault would have been found with time and place, and on the contrary it would have been thought in good taste. That Mr. Poole's remarks would be critical was almost a foregone conclusion, and since criticism was to be made, it was made where it would prove most effective and attract most attention and discussion. The replies have been equally sharp and decidedly more personal. Mr. Poole is charged with ignorance and want of experience, and even with not having been able to comprehend the building as far as built. This, it is needless to say, is no way to answer him. Perhaps use alone will settle the right or wrong of his opinions. But within two or three years the positions will be changed, and the Bostonians may visit and spy out the nakedness of the Newberry Library, and compare it with their own structure. Their comments will then be of interest, and perhaps help us to settle some of the disputed points between architects and librarians.

ONE of the architects interviewed seemed to consider it a sufficient answer to Mr. Poole's criticisms upon the stack to say that librarians differ in regard to the best method of storing books. This is an old, and, as it seems to us, a very weak argument. We have heard it in regard to classification: librarians are disagreed as to the best method of classifying, and several different systems are warmly advocated by their inventors, who each condemn the others - therefore we will put our books on the shelves higgledy-piggledy. So of a building: Mr. Poole advocates one way of constructing a library, Mr. Spofford another, others criticise both, and think either that the best plan has not yet been found, or that several plans might be devised which would be about equally good in different circumstances. Does it therefore follow that the archi-

tect, who does not know by experience what is wanted in a library, will make a better plan for a working library if he does not consult those who are every day feeling the deficiencies of the building in which they are attempting to carry on the service of the public under most unfavorable conditions? It is true, librarians differ in regard to several points of library architecture, but some things they are all agreed upon. We have never heard of a librarian who did not think that his library should be well ventilated, that the windows should be sufficient to light it in dark days (knowing that he can easily shut out the light when too bright), or who did not object to a noisy reading-room, attractive of and accessible to the crowd of sight-seers. All think that no shelves should be made higher than the hand can reach, and that even if ladders may occasionally be endured on the floor, they should never, on any account, be required in galleries. Not one would approve of an arrangement by which it would be necessary to pass through a large reading-room to get from the cataloguing-room to the catalogue drawers. No one advocates having the tops of the windows at a considerable distance below the ceiling, and not many like to have the bottoms above the heads of the readers, giving a prison-like aspect to what should be a cheerful room; no one advocates shelving the books on walls by the side of windows unless there is a strong light from the opposite side; no one likes to have any rooms intervene between the stack and the delivery desk. Yet every one of these features may be found in some one of the libraries erected by architects in the last quarter of a century, and sometimes several in the same building. When their attention is called to them architects will agree that they are objectionable, but they do not think of them; therefore we say architects will do well to submit their plans to librarians for suggestion.

MR. ABBOTT ended one of his interviews by saying: "Mr. Poole will agree with me in one thing, that none of the library buildings that have been erected so far in the country have proved so successful that he would care to follow the plan of any of them." Considering that all these libraries were the works of architects and building committees, and that librarians have had a hand in very few of them, this remark can hardly be said to be in favor of the policy of not consulting librarians. Pres. S. A. B. Abbott closed an interview in the Herald of Sept. 24 with the words: "The object of all the trustees

was to build a library for the people, and not for librarians." The antithesis was tempting, no doubt; but the temptation should have been resisted, for the implication is unjust. No one wants or has for a moment advocated a library for librarians. Librarians themselves are looking out for the convenience of the public, and they have more opportunities than any one to know what the public wants. Mr. Poole objects to the great hall because he thinks the readers will be disturbed by sight-seers; he objects to a stack because he knows that scholars enjoy going themselves to the shelves and browsing there: and he thinks (wrongly, we believe) that they cannot do so in a stack : he objects to the distance at which the books are placed from the readingroom, not from a regard to the runner's legs, but because the public will have to wait for their books; he objects to the seven-story stack because he thinks (wrongly again, we believe) that the upper stories must necessarily be excessively hot and the bindings of the books must be ruined a loss which ultimately falls upon the public, not upon the librarians. Only one of his six objections had any reference to the convenience of librarians - his complaint, founded, it appears, on some misapprehension, that the cataloguingroom will be very dark.

AT the meeting last spring of the New York Library Club, to discuss binding, Mr. Hill laid before the members specimens of a new binding done by a Newark binder. The departure from the old methods consisted in a new way of stitching, giving apparently great strength and lasting power, even to old books, so long as the paper still was in bindable condition. They were regarded with interest by the librarians present at that meeting, and the idea was deemed important enough to print Mr. Crawford's circular among the minutes as given to the lournal. Though this method is protected by a patent, and the system is a more expensive one than the ordinary binding, the inventor still believes that he can compete in terms with other binders, while giving the libraries the benefit of the stronger stitching, and he appeals in this issue of the Journal for a trial. Naturally, this binding is a matter for librarians, rather than for the JOURNAL, to express an opinion on; but Mr. Crawford's offer to bind in his new way a sample copy for any library that will send him a book, is not only a liberal one, but is one that librarians should accept as an experiment.

# Communications.

A CORRECTION-CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

ALLEGHENY, PA., Sept. 29, 1890,

Editors Library journal:

DEAR SIRS: I desire to call your attention to some errors in the August number of the LIBRA-BY JOURNAL, at pages 249 and 250. The report of the sub-committee referred to in the last article on page 240 was the sub-committee of the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, Pa., and not of Pittsburg, Pa., as the heading of the article would lead one to infer. On page 250, line 13, in place of Pratt Library, at Baltimore, please read Pratt Institute Library, at Brooklyn, New York. Line 12 of the same page is misleading. The exact text of the report, in which reference is made to the Cooper Union Library, is as follows: "The plan of that institution is so different from what the Carnegie Free Library is expected to be, and, in fact, must be, on account of the difference of the buildings of the two institutions, that there is little in the New York establishment that could be successfully copied by that of Allegheny. The readingroom is the great feature in the Cooper Union, but the library is comparatively small, and does not circulate." In reference to the Pratt Institute Library, at Brooklyn, the committee reported as follows: "The library that especially commended itself to the committee as a model for the Carnegie was that of the Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn," If you would kindly call the attention of your readers to the fact that the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny and the Carnegie Free Library of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, are two separate and distinct institutions, it would correct many misapprehensions. The building of the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny was opened to the public in February last. The reading-room, containing about 200 periodicals, was opened July 7. About 8000 volumes have been purchased for the library, but none of these have yet been received. The donations to the library so far aggregate about 500 volumes. A donation of 100 volumes, consisting chiefly of books relating to America (many of them rare, and all in good condition), was the first made to this library. The donor was Wilson King, Esq., late United States Consul at Birmingham, England.

W. M. STEVENSON, Librarian.

## A LIBRARY GARMENT.

Portion of a letter to the Library Bureau.

By the way, I have a suggestion to make. The catalogue sent gives a long list of very useful aids, etc., to the librarian, but does not mention one that I daily need, viz., a library coat, or toga, or tunic, or gown, or robe. We all know that he is well dressed whose garb is adapted to his work, whether he be about to make a balloon ascension or go down into the bottom of the deep in a diving-bell. Now, the work of a librarian is a good deal mixed, and hence a proper garment for him requires some thought. He starts in the morning rather neatly clad in a business suit, and at his desk and in his general work is all au fait, but soon "the antiquarian" comes in and

wants some dust-covered folio exhumed from the sands of Egypt on shelf 13. The librarian climbs the ladder and finds the volume, venerable with the dust of ages, and on climbing down with the principal part of the dust belonging to the volume removed to his own person, he is confronted by a troop of visitors to the capitol, and must be introduced all around before he can seek the relief of the dust-broom. He did not cut a very genteel figure and knows it, whereas, had he worn a proper garment, he would have been as ready to receive company after his dust-bath as before. What should the library tunic be, and how made? My idea is, there should be one for summer and one for winter use. The summer one might be of gray silk, and the winter one of gray cassimere, light, fine, and probably lined. It should be cut loose about the shoulders and with loose sleeves; should have a neat, low standing collar, rounded at the corners, and fitted with a clasp emblematic of his office, say an open book, with light frogs down the front. It should be neatly gathered over the chest, with a wide band around the waist with a clasp similar to the one at the throat, only larger, and close buttoned at the waist. The skirts should hang fully to the knee - it would be better to hang a little below. Pockets at right and left of breast and skirts (4) with lapels over skirt pockets. The cassimere one could be made the same, except it might be lined. Now, there is a garment, as I can see it in my fancy, that would be comfortable and becoming, and make the librarian a properly-dressed man in all the departments of his work, and when at night he exchanged his robe on the peg for his " Prince Albert," to go upon the street, he would not have the appearance of just returning from a housecleaning. I have never been able to describe this garment so that a tailor could make it, and yet it seems to me that a tailor of some taste could easily do it, I believe librarians generally would want these garments if they could get them - at least I should be ready to take two of them. You might add this garment to your list of library conveniences, and it seems to me that it would not be the one least appreciated by the craft. Let your artist devise the style of the garment, and an artistic tailor furnish rules for taking the proper measure in each case, and it seems to me the orders would begin to come in. By getting the proper goods in quantities to afford you wholesale prices, and having many garments made by one firm, you could supply them cheaper than they could be obtained elsewhere, to say nothing of their being more neatly and tastefully made. Why should not the librarian have a uniform, or at least a garment that is at once comfortable and adapted to his work?

H. J. DENNIS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AGAIN. St. Louis, Oct. 1, 1890.

F. M. CRUNDEN.

I THINK Mr. Hill's remarks are timely. My experience agrees with his. We do not receive acknowledgments for more than one-third of the reports that we send to other libraries; and furthermore I not unfrequently notice that no acknowledgment of their receipt is made in the donation lists published in annual reports.

### BEING A LIBRARIAN. - IV.

It is not an altogether simple matter to affix a label to the librarian's duties, or to classify them as belonging exclusively to any one type, as the routine or clerical, the executive, or the professional. Indeed, there is perhaps no better way of informing an inquiring mind as to their nature, which combines all three of these types, than by a leaf from experience.

Suppose the librarian to be in charge of a library of about 50,000 volumes. On reaching the library on Monday morning, his first business is to consult his calendar, or docket, for that day (made up from time to time during the past week), and add any new assignments, either for himself or the various members of the staff. The opening of his mail next occupies him, and such portions of it as do not require his personal and also his immediate answer, are likewise assigned to the proper member of the staff, or to the particular day of the week on which they require to be considered. On Monday morning also he hears reports from the Sunday service of the day before, and makes notes of any desiderata to be provided. He also forwards to the various booksellers with whom the library has dealings memoranda of such books as it appears desirable to have sent in for inspection at the weekly library committee meeting, on Thursday. Various auction and priced catalogues of books also have arrived in the mail. These he lays aside, to be taken home with him and scanned during early morning hours, before the day of the meeting of the committee. As a catalogue of the library is going through the press, a batch of proof which now arrives occupies him until noon. The afternoon contains no disengaged moments, An hour or two must be given to inspecting the work of an assistant who has spent several days in arranging an exchange of duplicates with another library, and in giving further directions about completing it and forwarding the books. A public school teacher who has called to plan with him a somewhat extended scheme of cooperation with the library is gladly given as much time as is needed. Afterwards lists of topics in connection with both school and college courses for which references are desired call for as much time as is left and frequently more. Yet he must not fail, before leaving the library, to despatch to the mail such letters as require to be attended to without delay, as, for instance, answers to inquiries made of him by a trustee, having reference to some approaching meeting of the board; applications from some member of a newspaper staff, for material or information needed at once; or the necessary business of the treasurer's department which passes through his hands. A last five minutes is given to revising and completing the calendar for the coming day.

The next day is Tuesday. Its routine duties having been complied with, as on Monday, the librarian finds that there has just been forwarded to him for inspection a very considerable block of "Rebellion literature," and he must sift out of it what is needed for the library's special collection, and see that the remainder is returned. A number of special requests for material not published through the usual channels has accumulated, and he dictates to his assistant letters to the proper sources either soliciting the gift of, or sending an order for, the publication in question. If the catalogue proof leaves him any time in the afternoon, it is given up to a proposition for the differentiation of the purchases of the various larger libraries in the city, so that upon so important a department of thought as pedagogy, the student shall be able to find, in some one of the various libraries at least, every important work needed. In the evening he meets at the library the older members of his force, whose duties as the "day staff" leave them their evenings, for the regular weekly "seminar" on library work. A report which some member of the staff, by the librarian's request, has prepared on some practical topic, is presented, and is followed by discussion, suggestions, and citation of valuable experience, on such topics as assistance to readers, directing the reading of children, and practical details of arrangement of the library interior (with comparative study of plans of other libraries).

Wednesday happens to be the beginning of the month. The balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditures for the past month is submitted by the clerk in charge of the moneydrawer. His own balance-sheet is thereupon drawn up, to go, after auditing by the library committee, to the treasurer. Other bills of the month, received in the morning's mail, are inspected, and distributed, some to be paid at once from the current funds in the drawer, some to be filed for auditing by the library committee; and others to go to other committees for disposal.

Thursday is the day of the weekly purchase of books. A personal visit in the morning to such of

the bookstores as are in the same city enables the librarian to supplement the written suggestions made earlier in the week by his verbal suggestion of others, to be sent for inspection. At the appointed hour in the afternoon, the librarian is ready for the members of the committee, with (1) his calendar of business; (2) the file of bills to be audited; (3) the memorandum of various matters of miscellaneous business to be acted on; and (4) the purchasing of the books. The materials for this latter item have been derived from very varied sources. The current publications, sent for the first time, to be examined, and either taken or rejected, furnish one class. Written requests from readers, on the blank form furnished for that purpose, constitute another. The memoranda made by the various members of the staff, of the works which have been verbally asked for during the week, form another. Examination of the shelves and of the filled bookslips, together with reports from the deliverydesk, furnish data for the duplication of works most needed. Reports of books worn out and condemned or of books lost and paid for by readers, supply titles of books which must be replaced. By no means all of the books which it is desired to purchase are actually before the committee. Those which are present are entered on the purchase-book, with their prices, both "long" and "discount." But there are others, supplied by examination of critical or trade journals during some evening; or contained in the auction or priced catalogues, or comprising some special offer for completing periodical sets, which must be acted on also. The committee having adjourned, the next business is to clear away the accumulated material. The bills and other papers go to their respective destinations. One member of the staff checks off the invoices, in order to return to the booksellers the works not ordered; and while another groups together those which have been purchased, the librarian indicates which among them, from their timely character, are to have the preference in promptness of treatment. The latter must have passed through the hands of the cataloguing department, and also through the manual operations of labelling, etc., so as to be bulletined and in the hands of borrowers, within twenty-four hours from the time of their purchase, and the remainder as soon thereafter as possible. The librarian's next business is with his file of order-slips, checking off the books which he has now received and entering and forwarding the fresh orders. No inconsiderable portion of each week's books must be taken home for examination,

On Friday it is not unlikely that in individual instances his judgment as to the class number of this or that book just purchased, may be asked - a work which is, however, the peculiar duty of another member of the staff: and as one batch after another goes upon the bulletin, notifications are sent, not only to those readers who have requested the purchase of the book, but to those readers who, as he may remember, have needed in their investigations various special treatises now added. A visiting librarian - always welcome - has an errand which is not despatched within five or ten minutes, involving as it does a careful examination of the detailed methods followed in connection with a quite comprehensive industrial addition to the library. In the afternoon occurs the hour during which a class with their teacher are to devote their time to the examination of the literature bearing upon a special topic reached in their studies. The librarian sees that during the hour and a half preceding their arrival all that the subject requires is taken into the room set apart for their use. Saturday morning the librarian devotes to the weekly inspection of the work in the various departments; that he may satisfy himself that the janitor is devoting his attention to every detail of the work, that the manual operations of stamping, covering, labelling, etc., are not in arrears; that there is no plethora of material needing rebinding; that the work of registration, entry of the records, and various details of the delivery department and reading-room are attended to as they should be; that reasonable despatch is used in the cataloguing department; that the various bulletins, including the " Daily notes," have been posted with the requisite intelligence and skill.

On Saturday also a memorandum of references on some current topic is prepared by the librarian himself, and sent to one of the daily newspapers to be printed. Having been printed, it is cut out and posted with the "Daily notes," the booknumbers being added on the margin. On Saturday afternoon, in connection with the weekly pay-roll, the librarian finds an opportunity for personal inquiry into the details of each department, informing himself as to its needs, making suggestions or corrections, or supplying reproof when needed. On Saturday also the running fire of interruptions - always, however, welcome interruptions - from school-children and others with requests for special assistance, becomes most frequent. In a less degree it exists throughout every day of the week, and must be allowed for as a constant factor in any allotment of time.

An exceptionally intelligent professional man,

said recently in conversation with the writer:
"I envy you your work, for it is so plain and simple, and must leave you so much leisure time on your hands." "Put yourself in his place" is an injunction which in many more instances than this would be followed by much eolightenment. Even if the work of a librarian were limited to the routine type of duties—as that of a bank

clerk very obviously is — one can hardly see that it would leave many vacant minutes. Its most engrossing as well as by all means most delightful duties are those which result from the vital relations in which the library stands to every interest of the community. The librarian's work, in these phases of its application, is one which is "never done."

W. E. FOSTER.

## ACCESS TO THE SHELVES .- II.

#### CLEVELAND (O) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE books in the reference department are contained in cases with glass doors. The public are permitted to have access to them, and any case will be opened on application to one of the assistants, in order that a selection may be made. In the circulating department, previous to the present year, the books were contained in open cases, and shut off from the public room by a counter, over which they were issued by the assistants. The circulating department is now, with the exception of the class "Fiction," arranged in open alcoves, of which a description and diagram were given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of April, 1890. The cases have glass doors, which are ordinarily kept locked. The public has access to all parts of the alcoves, and any case is opened on application, in order to make a selection. If a person is interested in looking over the books on a particular subject, the case is left open for him. Each alcove has a reading-table, and it is intended that they shall be at all times under the supervision of an assistant. The library has been open on this plan since the latter part of March of the present year. It appears to be working admirably, and gives very great satisfaction to those who are using the library, especially to the more studious class of readers. We have had no serious trouble from misplaced books. The change has had a notable effect upon the circulation of the library, the increase during the five months which the library was open from April to August inclusive being nearly 40 per cent. over the corresponding months of the last year; and this increase was greater in the portion of the library which was thrown open than in fiction, which was still kept behind the counter.

W. H. BRETT.

#### APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, PHILADELPHIA.

At the Apprentices' Library there is a light wire fence which guards the alcoves. In this fence are several gates, which are open most of the time to admit any one desiring to consult the

shelves. These gates are closed as soon as the number of people becomes too great for the librarian and his assistants to manage properly. From 5:30 to 6:30 the assistants are very busy distributing books, and even a few people consulting the shelves would impede their work very materially. This is the only reason for closing the gates at all. I agree with Mr. Putnam in considering the good resulting from consulting the shelves as more than an offset for any loss so incurred. This library distributed 96,436 volumes during the year ending April 1 - by far the largest circulation of any library in Philadelphia. This is certainly a creditable showing, when it is known that the circulating department contains but 11,000 volumes. There were only 30 books lost during that period, and, as some of these are accounted for on the records, the loss from theft was practically nil. This is the more remarkable when the losses at the Mercantile Library are considered. This library circulates 10,000 volumes a year more than the Mercantile, and the difference in this respect cannot be accounted for by the fact that the latter contains the more valuable books. I ascribe it to the fact that the people recognize the Apprentices' as an institution founded for them and belonging to them, and they respect it accordingly. At all events, I would like to see a comparison of the losses of proprietary libraries allowing limited admission to the shelves, with those of free libraries granting the same privileges.

Were I to advise any restriction, it would be in the case of the reference department, which contains the most valuable works in the library. I would have those guarded by an attendant, who could perform this task and keep busy too.

I will close with the remark that the abovementioned "96,436" represents the number of books actually taken home by readers, and is not "padded" with volumes only removed from the shelves for a few minutes.

I. L. MONTGOMERY.

# THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE CONTROVERSY.

AT the dinner given by the publishers and booksellers to the members of the American Library Association visiting Boston, Friday, September 19, Mr. Poole criticised the new Boston public library building. His remarks were reported in the next morning's Herald. Mr. S. A. B. Abbott replied in an interview in the evening Herald of the same day. Mr. Poole rejoined in an interview in the Herald of September 24. and Mr. Abbott surrejoined in the Transcript of the same day. The Advertiser of the 25th had a number of interviews on the same subject, and the Herald of September 27 had the views of a Spanish architect. We have arranged the various interviews in such a manner that what is said in all on each point comes together, omitting the repetitions and the greater part of the personal remarks of the disputants.

We have also added in brackets some notes to clear up points of fact which were not fully explained in the various interviews.

The report of Mr. Poole's remarks did not do justice to what he really said, but we reprint it because it was that report that Mr. Abbott was answering. Mr. Poole's own report, which reaches us just as this number is on press, will be published in full in the Proceedings of the 12th Convention of the A. L. A.

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Mr. Poole's address. — If anybody supposes the American Library Association to be a junketing company, however, he is mistaken. This organization has existed for 14 years, and we have objects in view and have done some hard work, We intend to learn about library administration, and, among other things, how to build library buildings. Wherever we go we try to pick up some information. We always try to carry away something.

I've learned something yesterday and to-day, and I'm going to tell you about it. I'm interested in library architecture, and have made it a study for many years. Boston is to-day making one of the most interesting experiments now going on in this country. It is building a library. I believe I understand the plans, but not until yesterday did I understand what was being done. I went and met Judge Chamberlain and Mr. Whitney, and talked with them. I was surprised.

# READING-ROOM.

Mr. Peole's criticism. — During 14 years we think we have made some improvements and discoveries. One is, that readers should have some degree of quiet, some opportunity to study, and be let alone. But here you have a hall 220 feet long, 60 feet high, 40 feet wide, into which you

will have throngs of visitors coming, to pass comments on the beautiful architecture and frescoes, for the hall will be elaborately decorated.

Who will be able to study under those circumstances? You might as well try to read outside in Copley Square as in that hall.

Mr. Abbote's reply.—If he had taken the trouble to glance at the plans of the library building, he would have seen that there is a space devoted to students outside of the main hall fully four times as great as that of the main hall. If he had understood anything about the management of large public libraries, he would have known that a main hall for the accommodation of a large number of readers is absolutely necessary, unless the library has five times the fund at its disposal that the Boston Library can expect to have. Furthermore, the main hall itself is secluded and quiet, all persons drawing books and asking for books making application in a separate room, where they will not disturb the readers.

[Note that Mr. Abbott does not say that sightseers are to be excluded; they would disturb readers much more than other readers drawing books.]

Mr. Poole's rejoinder.— The great reference reading-room is not adapted for the use of students. Mr. Abbott says that there is a space devoted to students outside of the main hall, four times as great as that of the main hall, where they will have the necessary quietness. I have looked at the plans which have been furnished me, and do not find such a space. If there be an outside space four times as large as the reading-room, where readers may have quietness—and all readers like to be quiet and undisturbed—what practical use can be made of the large reading-room?

[The outside space referred to is in the third story; an open grating runs down the middle of each of the four long rooms which surround the court; between the grating and the street will be stored various special collections of books; between the grating and the court is ample space for readers, lighted by numerous broad and lofty windows; no better study room could be desired.]

#### THE STACK.

Mr. Poole's criticism. — Again, where are the books to be? In a building 220 feet long and 7 stories high, stacked up at the top. Will it be convenient to get at books in that stack in the seventh story? Readers like to see books on the shelves. How can they do it here? They will be without a ray of natural light. You don't intend to have any natural light.

Mr. Abbott's reply. — No part of the building, as far as I know, conforms to this description either in dimensions or in regard to light or position. The stack, so called, contains an amply sufficient number of windows. Of course, that part of the building is not so light as those

parts where persons are expected to use books, and it is not so light as the trustees would be glad to have it, but the necessity of having the building fire-proof on all sides makes it impossible to obtain so much light as could be obtained in the country. The final arrangement of the stack was the result of long and careful study and careful comparison with all known plans.

[Here note that as there could not be any fear of fire from the inner court, the windows might have been made so as to pour in a flood of light. This has not been done; there are not half enough, and no attempt has been made to place them so that each window would come opposite an alley between bookcases. Of course, a window that comes opposite the end of a bookcase might about as well be walled up.]

Mr. Poole's rejoinder. - On inspecting the rear wall the other day, I saw that it had no windows except for the story above the stack-room. Mr. Abbott, in his interview, says: "The stack contains an amply sufficient num-ber of windows." I could not see where these windows were; and I have been told by those who are in a position to know that there are no such windows, and that the stack will rely

wholly for its light on electricity.

The next point I mentioned was the lack of convenience to students in examining books on the shelves where there is not an ample sup-ply of natural light. This convenience I believe to be impossible under the conditions which are likely to exist. The result will prove whether the opinion of Mr. Abbott or myself is correct.

Mr. Abbott's surrejoinder. - The stack, so called, contains an amply sufficient number of windows. This statement on my part is absolutely correct, and Mr. Poole does not attempt to meet it. The stack contains a great number of windows - I have not counted them myself, but the superintendent, who has counted them, tells me there are 70.

[Seventy is a seemingly large number of windows, but the wall space which they cut is so vast, and they are so inefficiently placed, that though they will undoubtedly supply much light, they will not supply enough.]

#### THE ART-ROOM.

Mr. Poole's criticism. - It is thought best by librarians to separate books by different subjects. For instance, we set apart a place for works on the fine arts. Where is it in your library? Why, in the roof.

Mr. Abbott's reply. — This again is an absolutely false statement. There is no ground for any such assertion of any kind.

The ground is that the art-room is in the upper story, which at present looks as if it were "in the roof." But there is no reason why it should not be there.

Mr. Poole's rejoinder. - My reply is that I stated the location as I find it on the plans which have been furnished me by the library.

Mr. Abbott's surrejoinder. - I repeat my assertion. There is nothing else to be said. Mr. Poole has not met this statement in any way.

The reporter appears not to have caught Mr. Poole's objection, which is that much-used de-partments are put "in the roof" — that is, in the upper story. This is true, but it is no evil, since the upper or third story will be reached by elevators.

#### THE CATALOGUE-ROOM.

From Mr. Poole's revision .- In our country the first story is the most valuable. In Italy it is used for secondary and menial purposes. Hence it has few and small windows. In Venice that story has no practical value, on account of dampness, the buildings all standing in water. As one stands in Copley Square, he wonders how the first story, with such a meagre display of windows, is to be lighted. As I yesterday passed through that story, which seemed like a crypt, I was amazed at the intention of the trustees and architect to place in such a location the cataloguing department. Etc.

Mr. Poole's criticism (from the Herald report) .-We must have light in the cataloguing department. One of the most difficult and exacting branches of work to be done is cataloguing. Librarians know this, but perhaps other people don't. In this new Public Library they propose to put the cataloguing department in the crypt under the building. In this room, 25 feet high and 40 feet wide, there will be two little windows. Why no more? Because, they say, they couldn't have them.

Mr. Abbott's reply. - This statement again is absolutely false. In the first place, the cataloguing department is not in the crypt. In the second place, it is not under the building, but above the level of the street, the floor being from 4 to 5 feet above the sidewalk. The room is a room of about 80 feet long by 40 feet wide, and is lighted by 7 windows that are 5 by 8 feet, larger than ordinary doors. It has in addition the light of half another window of the same size, and is probably as well lighted and comfortable and as well ventilated a room as any working-room in the city.

Mr. Poole's rejoinder. - If Mr. Abbott will take the trouble to ask the opinions of his own employés on this point, he will find that they will concur with me; and without consulting them he will come to my opinion when the experiment of using these rooms for cataloguing purposes is tried. Perhaps I ought to ask his pardon for suggesting that he ask the opinion of his librarian and other employés on any subject, as none of them have thus far been consulted on the plans of the building. In his view librarians seem to have no right to express or hold opinions on any matter.

Mr. Abbott's surrejoinder. - Mr. Whitney, our chief cataloguer, has been consulted, and he is entirely satisfied with the room that is provided, as will be seen by his remarks that were reported in the Traveller of last evening.

### Note from Mr. Whitney.

#### BOSTON, Sept. 20, 1890.

GENTLEMEN: As it may be thought from the account in the Boston Herald of the festivities of the American Library Association Friday night

I am responsible for certain remarks made on that occasion, I wish to disclaim such responsibility. Had the words of the speaker been correctly reported, no such impression could be gathered from them. I wish to say that I do not regard the new catalogue-room as a "crypt." The trustees have given this department the first choice of the building and rooms which are likely to be most convenient and comfortable. The architect has assured me that the light will be ample. Criticism on this matter at present is of small value, while the unfinished walls and floor absorb the light and a staging somewhat interferes with it. At any rate, please do not, out of pity, transfer the catalogue-room elsewhere without consulting me. Yours respectfully. JAMES L. WHITNEY.

Mr. Poole's criticism. — You were told you would have it for \$1,300,000, but you have already had expended on it \$1,500,000, and the roof isn't on yet. That is the lesson I have learned yesterday and to-day. I am going to carry it home to Chicago and profit by it.

THE COST.

Mr. Abbott's reply. — That statement is absolutely false — as much so as the others. An inquiry at the Auditor's office would have satisfied Mr. Poole of his mistake.

Mr. Poole's rejoinder. - I stated what I have heard from good authority, that the original estimate for the building was about \$1,300,000; that appropriations for \$1,500,000 have already been made, and the roof is not yet on; and that another appropriation of \$1,000,000 is asked for. Instead of repeating the stale assertion, "That statement is absolutely false," and sending me to the Auditor for the correct figures, would it not have been quite as easy for Mr. Abbott to have given us the correct figures, which, of course, he knows? The cost of this building is an interesting fact on which some white light would be acceptable to the citizens of Boston, and to trustees in other cities who are proposing to construct library buildings.

Mr. Abbott's surrejoinder. — It would be useless to go into a long statement as to the expenses of the construction of the library, in reply to Mr. Poole. It is sufficient to say that the statements which he has made for the purpose of discrediting the trustees are utterly without foundation. If they are not, he can prove that they are true, but it seems to me a bit of presumption for a man to come from Chicago and say that he "complains" of the cost of this library.

[Note that Mr. Abbott does not deny that a further appropriation must be asked for.]

### CONSULTATION WITH LIBRARIANS.

Mr. Poole's criticism, — How came this building to be made? Mr. Greenough acknowledges that he consulted no librarians, for, he says, they are inexperienced persons, with bees in their bonnets, "I had the advice of architects," he adds, "and did as well as I could." The result is you have a library building, in the construction of which librarians, who are generally supposed to know something about such matters, have not had anything to say.

Mr. Abbott's reply. - Mr. Greenough may or may not have said what he is stated to have said, but he was certainly as capable of passing judgment on library buildings as any librarian in the country. For 32 years Mr. Greenough was a trustee of this library, and all the time took an active part in the management of it. For 22 years he was president of the trustees and practically the manager most of the time. He has probably had as wide an experience in all matters pertaining to general library work as any man in the country, so far as I know, and his opinion upon most matters was quite as valuable as the opinion of any one else, the result of his work being seen in the success of the present library, which is, in a large degree, due to his efforts.

There seems to be a feeling among some librarians that the trustees of libraries are Philistines; but they are capable sometimes of doing good work, as proved by what has been done in the Boston Public Library. That library was begun by persons who were afterward trustees, most of them, and the success and development of the scheme were due to men who were trustees. I think that the work of Mr. Ticknor, Mr. Greenough, Mr. Everett, and the other gentlemen who brought the Public Library to its present condition entitles them to a position in library matters quite as high as that of any professional librarian.<sup>2</sup>

Judge Chamberlain, in his reply, says: " I acknowledge our building is merely the library building of the architect." That is his opinion. His acknowledgment does not make the fact. The building is, in one sense, the building of the architect, but it is a building of the architect in consultation and after study. No librarian may have been personally consulted in the matter, from the fact that, as far as we could learn, there was no one who could help us a great deal, but we have always been ready and desirous to have any person interested in library matters examine our plans and criticise, and we have been ready to profit by such criticisms, and while we have not say, personally consulted the librarians, we have their opinions as expressed in the press, library publications, and in the large works on libraries published by the government at Washington. The problem that the trustees had to deal with was entirely different from that presented in any other library building that I know of, and I think Mr. Poole will agree with me on one point, that none of the library buildings that have been erected so far in the country have proved so successful that he would care to follow the plan of any of them."1

[1 That Mr. Greenough was "practically manager" of the library during Mr. Winsor's librarianship is news.

[8 It has been commonly supposed that Mr, Jewett and Mr. Winsor had something to do with bringing the Public Library to its present position. [8 Mr. Poole might ask in how many of the library buildings that have been erected so far in this country librarians have been consulted.]

Mr. Poole's rejoinder. — Mr. Greenough's word needs no voucher. I gave in my remarks at the banquet the name of the gentleman who gave me the incident, and to whom Mr. Greenough made the remark, but the name was omitted in the Herald's report. The name was Henry Ives Cobb, a leading architect of Chicago, formerly of Boston, a pupil of Richardson, and who has now the contract to construct the Newberry Library building in Chicago. Mr. Cobb visited Boston and all the Eastern cities to interview librarians and trustees, and inspect library plans. He took full notes at the time of all he heard and saw.

As the newspaper reports did not give the incident fully, I will state it again as I remember it. Mr. Cobb called on Mr. Greenough and asked what librarians he had consulted in making the Public Library plans, and Mr. Greenough re-

"We have consulted no librarians, not even our own. Librarians are impractical; they know nothing about library architecture, and all have bees in their bonnets."

He then went on to state how the plans were gotten up, mainly by himself, with such aid as an architect could give, for books could give him little assistance. The truth of Mr. Greenough's statement, that he consulted no librarians, is confirmed by Judge Chamberlain's admission at the banquet that he was not consulted, and really by Mr. Abbott's own admissions in his interview.

Mr. Greenough was well known at the time to be the President of the Boston Gaslight Company, and his success as a constructor of a great public library was as marked as that of Judge Chamberlain or my own would have been if we had attempted to construct a plant for the manufacture of illuminating gas without consulting gas experts. There would have been poor gas in town about that time.

# THE "ADVERTISER" INTERVIEWS.

We can only give some extracts from the ininterviews. Judge Chamberlain said:

"I had no knowledge of the plans until they were substantially determined upon, nor, so far as I am aware, did any other librarian. There have been some modifications of the plans in the course of construction, but to what extent and what degree of importance I am not aware."

A member of one of the best-known architectural firms in the city was outspoken against the methods employed, first in obtaining the plans, and latterly in the construction of the new Public Library building. "The trustees have exhibited the utmost concelt in this matter from the beginning, and have treated every one—architects, librarians, and the public at large—with the greatest indifference," said he. "When the proposals for plans were first announced, the terms of the competition were such that no good architects in Boston would go into it. Mr. Greenough and the Board of Trustees were warned that the result would not be satisfactory, but they laughed at

the idea. Mr. Greenough said that they knew what they wanted, and practically intimated that they would take no advice from any one. The plans submitted for the competition were so few and so poor that there was a great public outcry, and a howl at City Hall that the \$10,000 spent for the competition had gone to no purpose; the warning had come true. In a fit of spleen, as I take it, Chairman Greenough declared that no Boston architect should have it, and so employed Messrs. McKlm, Mead & White, of New York.

" Mr. Poole's criticisms seem to me to be justified. The building is sacrificed in its working portions to the great reading-hall. Here a beautiful architectural effect has been secured at the cost of convenience and comfort. To an architect it would seem that McKim was enamored of the Bibliothèque Ste, Genevieve of Paris and had tried to force the architectural motive of that building into plans to which it was not adapted. Whereas the façade fronting on the square is certainly dignified and beautiful in its proportions, it is absurd to force that scheme for an arcade around the sides of the building where the interior arrangements do not allow the arcade to correspond with the windows. To conceal this discrepancy he has filled in the arcade with dark marble, covering this with a grating to correspond with the divisions of the window-panes in the front arcade, and has poked holes for windows wherever windows are required.

" The whole effect of this discrepancy between the actual necessities of the building, as dictated by its internal arrangement, is that of the appearance of sham windows within which true windows are cut. It is most unfortunate when viewed from the standpoint that the exterior architecture of a building should be governed by and express the interior functions. It is manifestly impossible that the architects, much more the committee of the building, can erect any structure without consulting and obtaining data and suggestions from experts and the prospective occupants - whether it be a storehouse, a dwelling, or a public library. If, as alleged, the trustees have not obtained the best advice and criticism from practical librarians, and if they have not allowed their architects to consult with others, they would certainly seem to have taken an unauthorized responsibility upon themselves and to have neglected to use the more evident sources of instruction.

The other six interviews added nothing to the discussion. Two architects, Mr. Brigham, of Brigham & Spofford, and Mr. Richardson, of Hartwell & Richardson, were, in the main, in favor of the building.

### FROM MR. GUASTAVINO'S INTERVIEW.

"I had a knowledge of some of the largest library buildings in Europe, and five years ago took part in the competition for the Boston library building; but my plans, like those of many others, were rejected by the trustees, and the ones now being carried out were accepted.

"But this circumstance will not prevent me, in the interest of art, from doing justice to the plans accepted, and to recognize the noble tendencies of the authors of the present building, which will, I believe, do great honor to the taste and culture of the city of Boston.

"From what Mr. Poole says, it would seem that he does not, or will not, know that a public building of this kind, if it is not in the same category as a temple or a cathedral, is yet one of the first moral order in any civilization.

"From this fact, this moral character, it needs for its interior a space of honor—a prominent place that will of itself constitute the main representation or feature of the building, as the head of a man gives him character—and this is the main hall, and this main hall must be of such dimensions as to be in proportion to the main of the building.

"The librarian from Chicago may have great experience in his specialty, as a gas man has experience in the production of gas, or as a cook has experience in the kitchen; but it seems as if this gentleman looks at a library building as a manufacturer looks at his factory building, or as a director of a slaughter house can regard the building which is designed to kill and dress cattle in, and will not, or can not, understand that in our civilization some buildings are necessary, not only to fill material conditions, but also other conditions of a more elevated and higher nature, which require principal attention.

"A temple or cathedral should not be one inclosed space, with a roof supported by four walls, with the largest amount of unobstructed light and space — in order to have the greatest possible number of pews to get money from — with light in every corner, so that the wife of the grocer cannot criticise the architect and the trustees because she cannot see to read her book.

"No, a temple is not that. It is, in the first place, a monument to God, and it must have the most artistic treatment, because all the richness of beauty and architecture is created just for that purpose; and it would be a very strange reason for us to take away all the architectural beauty and frescoes on the poor plea that they might distract the orisons of some of the congregation.

"A library, like a temple, is erected primarily to store the most valuable literary treasures in. It is an institution in which to keep our intellectual capital. It is the artistic safe where any great people can place their own valuable works of intellect and store them from generation to generation, as they have done from remote times.

"Precisely, therefore, the criticism of Mr. Poole against the library building is one of the best arguments in favor of its present construction.

The answer to his first point is sufficient to show the immense difference between our intellectual planes. The æsthetic taste of Boston needs an artistic library building to store and cherish within its walls her intellectual treasures, giving at the same time the material conditions necessary for their practical use and enjoyment.

"Finally—and I say it with pain—if Mr. Poole really believes what he says, the architect in charge of the new library in Chicago will have a very hard time to make that building a success, between his conscience as an æsthete and ideas on a level with those expressed by Mr. Poole."

EXTRACTS FROM "LIBRARIANS IN COUNCIL,"

From the Nation, Oct. 9.

We have never believed with Mr. Poole that his plan for a library is the only good one, but it has great merits. It is the old-fashioned mercantile-library plan, improved by making the building fire-proof, limiting the size of rooms to about fifty feet square cutting the windows up to the ceiling, and never allowing books to be put higher than the hand can reach. These are all most excellent points, and we shall look with much interest to see how they are carried out, and what is the result in the Newberry Library. But there are other plans by which ventilation, light, and easy service can be obtained. The Boston Public Library may turn out to be a good one in a very different way. It is not of much use to criticise that building now. The roof is just going on, so that the main features are unalterable, and yet the interior is not enough finished to enable any one to decide what the practical results will be. Yet as the discussion has been opened, a few remarks may be made.

To the observer from the outside, the lower story seems to have few windows, and one fears that it will be dark - a common, a serious, and a most unpardonable defect in libraries. The defenders urge that a fire-proof building must have small and few windows. The excuse will hardly hold good. In the front of the building is a large square which no body of flame could pass. On the sides, if the streets are so narrow that danger is apprehended, one would think that, unless there are to be suitable shutters, the building, to be fire-proof, should have no windows at all. One opening could admit a fire as well as fifty. And if there are suitable shutters, why not have windows enough and large enough to be serviceable? The architects allege that the windows, though few, are broad and high up, and that when the walls are whitened the light will be sufficient. We hope it will be so, but may remark that few architects, judging from their buildings, know how much light is needed for long-continued reading. Window space is apparently calculated as if every day was sure to be loudless and bright.

The book-stack, however, nobody expects to be light; it is intended to be lighted by electricity. There are, to be sure, seventy windows, but the wall space in which they occur is so vast that the light from them must be inadequate, especially as no attempt has been made to place them so that each would light one of the alleys between the book-cases; for it is plain that a window whose light falls upon the end of a book-case might almost as well be walled up. This seems to us to be a mistake. Of course the stack is not to be frequented by the public, but the attendants will go there to get books, and the librarians of the various departments must frequently have occasion to go to the shelves. Why make it needlessly hard for them? And why increase the cost of running the library, which will be large enough at best, by making it necessary to use electric light the greater part of the time? Fire-proofing is no reason, for the stack might

have been well lighted from the inner court, whence there could not be any fear of fire. Nor is there any beauty there to be destroyed. A plain wall cut by 70 plain windows might as well be cut by 140 or 280 plain windows.

Probably the most distasteful of Mr. Poole's remarks was the assertion (which was not denied by Mr. Abbott of the trustees) that the trustees will be obliged to ask for more money to complete the building. But what of that? Every one knows-it is one of the commonplaces of the humorist — that buildings always cost more than the architect's estimate. The City Council must have known, when they voted \$1,300,000 for the proposed library, that they would be called upon for half as much again before all was done; and the Council distinctly understood that it was voting for an architectural monument. The plans and models were publicly exhibited and commented upon for a long time. Everybody saw that a great deal of money was to be spent for architectural and sculptural ornament. The previous plans, for which the piles had already been driven, were rejected, as we understood, not because they would have made a bad library (there are those who think the contrary), but on the express ground that the building was pretentious and commonplace, and would have been an architectural disgrace to the city, as people are now saying that the new court-house is. It may be that the trustees were to blame for proposing so costly a building; but when the plans had once been accepted by the representatives of the people, they were not to blame for carrying them out.

# AN EXTRACT FROM THE FREE LIST OF THE MCKINLEY BILL.

BOOKS, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etchings, maps and charts, which shall have been printed and bound or manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importa-

Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music in raised print, used exclusively by the blind. (Now 25 per cent.)

Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress,

Books, maps, lithographic prints and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Books, or libraries, or parts of libraries, and other household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

# ENGLISH, LIBRARIES AND LOCAL MU-SEUMS.

BY JUSTIN WINSOR.

From the Nation.

My interest in libraries, muniments, and prehistoric records has directed my attention for many years to the means of bringing to a better state of usefulness and safety what we have to show in America in the material which is slowly placing our collections on a level with the accumulations of the Old World. Though I have sometimes had feelings of discouragement, there is not a little that is reassuring in the care which some of the older States have bestowed upon their archives, and in the steadfast purpose which some of our antiquarian and historical societies and, indeed, some of our older families, have devoted to such interests. The general governernment has, however, been seriously neglectful, and I suppose one must expect that long years are needed to bring such heterogeneous and incongruous elements as make up the body of Congress into any condition favorable to grappling with the problems that interest the student of the past so greatly. The national legislature allowed the Library of Congress to become a disgrace before any movement could be completed that promised to insure for its collections security and order. It was mortifying to see Congress after Congress potter with the subject, till at last the contentions became vexatious, and in sheer despair they summarily rid themselves of the subject by committing the matter without restraints to the Chief of Engineers. When the American Historical Association was made a department of the Smithsonian Institution to secure some vantage-ground to compass with Congress some measures in the interest of preserving our records, the bill was only got to the attention of the House by the devotion of weeks on the part of Mr. Phelan, of Memphis, to secure its exemption from summary tabling on the part of politicians. Every historical student who has had occasion to consult the older records of the government knows how ignorant he may find the custodians of them of what is really in their keeping. I have known two of the departments at Washington resolutely to declare they had not certain important papers; when forced to make a search, the documents were discovered, and in one case the department had bought the manuscripts within thirty years. The massing of archæological collections at Washington, instead of being invariably carried on in the interest of a science pure enough to await developments, have been in some cases formed in pursuance of theories. With all this against the higher hopes, there is no doubt that progress is making, and we may yet live to see the literary, historic, and archæological wealth of Washington brought into a condition which will gratify the workers in those fields.

It has accordingly come naturally to me, during my present wanderings in England, to look pretty carefully into what I could find to be instructive in these respects. My route for two months has not taken me into the neighborhood as yet of the centres of such information, but I have not failed to note the lesser examples. I

was glad to see at Salisbury that the Blakemore Museum, upon which Stephens based his well-known "Flint-Chips," is most admirably housed, and arranged so as to make its collections, in sequence and comparison, of the utmost interest to the students of prehistoric times. The Squier and Davis collection, which, during the engrossments of our Civil War, we allowed to be taken from the country, is here added to the local antiquities which have made in so many places in England the study of the palæolithic and neolithic man the centre of so much energy. The public-library system in this country takes on, in its museums of antiquities, an adjunct in the popular instruction which we have failed in America to embrace in its agencies. The local antiquary and archæologist has here a recognized duty beside the public librarian. I found at Worcester, for instance, that the inner walls of the library building were painted with geological charts of the neighborhood, thus presenting to the minds of the young the place in the development of the country's surface of the remains to be seen in the cases. Similar helps, I was told, were arranged in the library at Shrewsbury, though the building was temporarily closed when I was there.

I have met everywhere with people who were popularizing a knowledge of the local British and Roman antiquities, and one cannot fail to see how the dissemination of such information makes more intelligent readers for such books as Green's "Making of England." I found at Tintagel, built in as part of the Cornish stile at the entrance of the village church-yard on the cliffs, a Roman incised stone, which everybody saw as the passage within was made. I found at Barnstaple the hotels and streets filled with the members of the North Devon Archæological Association, then holding a session there, and among them was a retired medical practitioner, who was emphasizing his interest in his own and Raleigh's native village by following every step of Sir Walter in his checkered career, and who knew perfectly well everything which had been done in America in illustration of Raleigh's connection with our own history. I found the municipality and leading citizens at Bath working out the problems of Roman civilization in the sumptuous baths which the luxurious imperialists left behind them, and in the carvings and relics which are sedulously preserved in their museum. The surprising Roman ruins of Uriconium (at the modern Wroxeter) near Shrewsbury have given important contributions to their museum, and I could but wonder that the vast area of the Roman town, as shown by the traces of its vallum, had not been explored beyond the extent of an acre or two. I never saw finer testimony to the constructive art of that people than the binding cement which holds to-day without the aid of arches, in firm consistency, the breach in the walls of the only extensive fragment still standing. Everybody knows how the Roman remnants here in Chester have been made, in its museum and in situ, to do their work of instruction.

I have not been struck as yet with the value of the cathedral libraries as I have examined them. That at Bath was scant, and I was more interested in the old record-book of loans, which showed how some of the English scholars of the eighteenth century drew upon it during their so-

journ under the bâton of Beau Nash. I am told that I shall find similar traces of Dr. Johnson's reading when I get to Lichfield. The newly arranged library of the college of the ca hedral at Wells was not so interesting as the restored hall in which it was kept, and in which a fine old oak ceiling had been disclosed under a coating of plaster and whitewash. The library at Worcester was not without attractiveness to the student of old books; but I could not help observing, as I did in others, that the long series of the Rolls Chronicles, which could be got gratis from the government, constituted a large part of the current increase. The Chapter library at Worcester was well arranged, and a long and narrow space over one of the cathedral aisles had been made very happily to fit the collection, with abundance of external light. One of the canons, who showed me the collection, handled the old folios lovingly, and I could see that it had users of no ordinary kind. At Chester I find the library lodged very conveniently in the Chapter-house, which shows, as many other parts of the cathedral do, that arrangements have been adequately made by so ardent an ecclesiologist and scholarly critic as the late Dean Howson was. I looked with sad interest on his grave in the grass-plot of the cloisters, and was witness to the filial devotion of his daughters, who were at the moment adorning the grave with flowers, as they had done every week during the five years that he had been gone from them.

I have everywhere found the local historiographer gracing his leisure with a devotion to the literature of his country. A leading citizen of Bath showed me how the history of Bath, and the works of those who have been associated with its social annals, could afford him the scope for a large collection. When one looked upon the portraits of Gainsborough which hung on this gentleman's walls, and scanned the great mass of mural monuments which, under his care, had been rearranged on the walls of the aisles, after disburdening the columns of the nave of the abbey church, where they had been offensive by intrusiveness, and found that the atmosphere was redolent with such contrasted memories as those of Prynne and Quin, it was easy to believe that Bathiana must run to almost any extent.

Warwickshire and Shakespeare are pre-eminent subjects for the local antiquary. I did not see the county literature which is stored in the library at Warwick Castle; but I went over with admiration the collection illustrative of Warwickshire in the Free Library at Birmingham, gathered, as it had been, with the kindly oversight of Mr. Timmins. It embraces manuscripts of interest, the spoils of ardent collections of former years. This same gentleman introduced me to a citizen of Coventry, who diversified his interests for many years as a teacher in the old school of that town by his antiquarian tastes, which led him to form a library of over 10,000 volumes bearing on Warwickshire annals, and fitted him to become the chief mentor of the architect in the restoration of the beautiful St. Michael's Church. The municipal muniments of Coventry preserved in St. Mary's Hall, amid the memories of Queen Elizabeth and her rival, are some of the most impressive which I have seen in local repositories.

That which is doing for Shakespeare's fame both in Stratford and Birmingham is gratifying. When, ten years ago, the Free Library of the latter place was burned, and with it the large collection which they had formed of Shakespearlan books, the collection was fortunately insured, and this money, together with the generosity of the sympathy which the loss engendered, has enabled the committee, mainly in this department acting through the wide knowledge of Mr. Timmins, to rebuild a collection of far larger proportions, and I was struck with the list of desiderata in editions of Shakespeare, because of its smallness. This list, however, does not include their considerable deficiencies in the early quartos and folios of Shakespeare. which they look to receive - as they doubtless will in time - from the munificence of individuals rather than from the public taxes. Except for an increased security from such dispersement, it hardly seemed to me desirable that the energies of the librarians in this direction should be divided into separate channels, as in the three collections of this Shakespearian region - that already mentioned and the two at Stratford, of which last one is at the Birthplace and the other in the Memorial Theatre, so munificently supported by Mr. Flower. I soon perceived the warm devotion of Mr. Savage in the museum and library in Henley Street, as I turned over with him the manuscripts of the loving Shakespearians of the past which are garnered there, and the wonderfully complete town records of Stratford, which are in his custody in a muniment-room constructed in the lower story of the old house. I found him in the midst of investigations which he thought were going to show that Charlecote had no deer park in Shake-speare's day, and that Justice Shallow must have a prototype of other affinities at least. I looked with interest on the long row of bound notebooks, labelled each with the name of a Shakespearian play, which had been the accumulation of Halliwell's industry, and had been given by him to the Birthplace library.

I have no purpose to make a tourist's record of what I saw in Stratford, but two things I observed more closely because I had the benefit of the assistance in exploring of Mr. Timmins and of the vicar of the church. I found in the old school building which the boy Shakespeare frequented, that only recently had a crumbling of the plaster revealed, at one end of the old hall in which Shakespeare saw his first play, the traces of a mural painting upon which he must have gazed. In the choir of the church I found that the dead wall which has heretofore filled in the lower part of the window against which the bust of Shakespeare is placed, has been knocked away; and I was glad to learn that the friends of Shakespearlan scholarship were to fill the space with a memorial window inscribed with the

name of Halliwell.

I have looked, as will be noticed, occasionally into a private library in my wanderings. I found Freeman at Somerlease, with his books scattered in various rooms, largely indicative of the well-known range of his studies; and though I sat up with him in talk one night till one o'clock, he told me at breakfast that he had been at work on the siege of Malta since six. This is

an episode in his "History of Sicily," now in progress; and there was little in the diversified currents of conversation at his dinner-table that did not serve to tap the fulness of his acquaintance with that Mediterranean theme. I saw the proofs of his first volume; and the two volumes which I suspect will be welcomed by scholars this winter will make but a bare beginning of his protracted story. I went into one or two private libraries at Worcester, and there was much to make the bibliophile gaze in the Shakespeare folios and other rarities that grace an ancient and vaulted room in the deanery. I found the Dean of Gloucester cosily and delightfully closeted away amid his books in a corner of the beautiful cloisters of his cathedral, and I thought that never a sacred pile looked so impressive as I glanced from the books to the wonderful uplifting of the cathedral above the cloisters.

I remarked in what I said of family libraries in English country-houses, some years ago, that there had come a change over the manners of the country gentry in respect to libraries, and it had in large part come about by the introduction of the Mudie subscription system. There seemed to be few of the representatives of old families buying books in these days; they depended on the weekly boxes from the London subscription libraries. Lord Spencer, with all his rightful pride in the great library at Althorpe, told me he never bought books. I remember asking once the late Mr. Charles Francis Adams if, in his experience in visiting country families while he was our Minister, he had found this dearth of purchased books in their libraries, and he told me he had. It was some relief, then, to find the other day, at Eaton Hall, that there was one nobleman in England, and he the richest of his countrymen and living in the most princely of residences, who had not given up the wholesome habit of forming a library. His collection even now is not a very large one, and is in no way remarkable, except, as is rather singular, in Puritan tracts. It is the amassment of a gentleman interested in intellectual stimulants, with no very decided tastes, a cultivator of that most gentlemanly accomplishment, whose purposes are so often misestimated, namely, a smattering of acquirements. As his chaplain and librarian courteously led me through the beautiful room where the family find their reading, and I stopped here and there at the shelves, I could see by the appearance of the books that Thoreau and Lowell were not strangers to their minds, and New England history had so good a representative as Palfrey. I was glad to accede to a request to give them the titles of other recent American books. It was also a satisfaction to observe that in all the complete appurtenances of the highest type of an English household, where the master of all was not without the most commendable domestic habits - where he kept in his hall the axes with which he wanders about his park to score the trees that the woodman may fell - he was not unmindful of the family muniments, and had them preserved in a fire-proof room. I saw some of them, with their seals, going back to the times of the Conqueror, when the Grosveneurs were in his train. These parchments were just at the moment affording his librarian

Royal Historical MS. Commission had already been before me, and had noted for scholars' use what there is of historic interest in these household manuscripts. I shall have something more to say of the operation of this Commission in another letter, and I hope I may yet see Congress willing to fashion a similar Commission for the preservation and registry of our own American records.

# WHO OWNS THE MERCANTILE LI-BRARY OF PHILADELPHIA?

BY J: EDMANDS, LIBRARIAN. From the Philadelphia Press.

THE question has been raised as to the relationship of the shareholders in the Mercantile Library Company to that institution. The matter is one of importance on general grounds, and especially in its relation to the proposal to make the Mercantile the basis of a free public library.

In its general features the Mercantile Library of this city resembles the institutions existing in other cities under the same or a similar name. It, however, differs from the most of them in being organized on a stock basis. The most of the members have a certificate of stock, similar in form to ordinary stock certificates, declaring that the rightful possessor is the owner of a portion of the property of the company. Does this feature of the Mercantile Library distinguish it in any radical or essential respect from those other institutions?

The Mercantile Library in New York is an ordinary subscription library. A person becomes entitled to use it by paying an initiation fee of say three dollars, and an annual or semi-annual fee of two or four dollars for as many years as he may wish to continue his membership. If he ceases his yearly or half yearly payments, even after a short period, he does not receive back any portion of his initiation fee. It goes, with other moneys paid for the use of the library or given to it, into the general treasury of the institution. By the aid of these initiation fees, and of gifts made to it of money and books, the library has been constantly growing. Those who have made donations to it have been actuated by a desire and purpose to aid in the building up of an agency that should remain an ever-active power for good in the community. It has existed for many years, and thousands have through successive years enjoyed its benefits, and in turn contributed in their measure to its growth. Those who at any one period were the active members were not in any proper sense the owners of the property; they simply held and managed it as trustees for the public.

In the case of our Mercantile Library, a arger sum was charged to those who became members, and it was not called an initiation fee, but the receipt for it was made out in the form of a certificate of stock. And it was provided that any member who desired to discontinue his annual payments and his use of the library might transfer his right to another person, who thereupon could have the use of the library on payment of the usual annual fee without paying an entrance fee. And so it appears that a certificate of stock instead of being an evidence of ownership is merchy a transferable initiation fee. The com-

pany will not refund any part of what one has paid to become a niember on his withdrawing, but it allows him to sell or give it to any other person who will take his place as a member.

The Mercantile Library is not a mercantile corporation, though its certificates of stock are in the same form and the shares have been sold in the stock market. As distinguished from corporations maintained for individual gain, it belongs to the general class of charitable and philanthropic associations. It has received many thousand dollars and thousands of books, which have been given to it in the expectation that it would be perpetuated as one of the important educational institutions of the city. It would be manifestly unjust to pervert such public gifts to individual emolument, for those who are now the members of the company to wind up its affairs and divide the property among themselves. They would have the right to do this, of course, if it were a mercantile corporation and the certificates of stock were evidence of real ownership.

Whatever doubts there may have been on other grounds as to the right of the present members to dispose of the property, the matter is placed beyond dispute by an act of our Legislature which provides that in case of the dissolution of such a corporation its property shall pass to such other company as will most fully promote the object that it was intended to advance.

# NEW YORK'S PUBLIC LIBRARIANS.

Abridged from the N. V. Herald, July 6.

FREDERICK SAUNDERS. - For a brief sketch of his history it may be well to cite the London Academy of this year: " Mr. F: Saunders, a native of London, in the same year in which Queen Victoria ascended the throne went to the United States as a representative of Messrs. Saunders & Otley, who thus tried to obtain copyright protection for American editions of their books. They were unsuccessful. Mr. Saunders, after the abandonment of this enterprise, devoted himself to literature, and received the honorary degree of M.A. from Madison University in 1853. He was one of the editors of a New York paper and a frequent contributor to periodical literature. In 1859 he became assistant librarian of the Astor Library, and since 1876 has been its librarian. His published books are 'Salad for the solitary (1853), 'Salad for the social' (1856), 'Mosaics' (1859), 'Festival of song' (illustrated selections, 1866), 'Evenings with the sacred poets' (1869), Pastime papers' (1885), and 'The story of some famous books.' If the excellence of 'Salad for the solitary' has not been surpassed, nor even quite reached, in Mr. Saunders' later productions, and if the qualities that constituted its charm are less highly developed in these essays, they are present notwithstanding. Mr. Saunders claims no high critical faculty and no great depth of research; he is a genuine lover of literature and understands the fine art of gossip.

On the death of Dr. Cogswell, who held the dual effice of librarian and superintendent, Mr. Saunders was promoted to the former post and Mr. Robbins Little was elected a member of the Board of Trustees and created superintendent.

instead of being an evidence of ownership is William T. Peoples was born in Wilmerely a transferable initiation fee. The commington, Del., forty-seven years ago, and after

graduating from St. Mary's College in 1863 came to New York. Soon after his arrival he joined the Mercantile Library and at once took an active interest in its affairs. He was elected a director in 1868, and one year later became its corresponding secretary. The following year saw him vice-president. The office of president was subsequently offered to him, but he declined it. Upon the retirement of Mr. A. M. Palmer from the post of librarian in 1872 Mr. Peoples was called to fill the vacancy. He at first refused the offer, but accepted it when it was tendered to him again in 1873. Mr. Peoples has been the president of the New York Library Association.

Among the changes that Mr. Peoples made in the method of caring for the great collection under his charge none was of more importance than his new system of shelving. There were 229,212 volumes in the library at the time of the last annual report, and new books are being added at the rate of 7000 a year. Since Mr. Peoples became librarian there has been no shelf classification by numbers. The standard works are shelved under the authors' names, and where there are more books than one by an author they are arranged alphabetically by titles only. Public documents are arranged alphabetically under States and cities.

Each book is entered on the catalogue three times—once under the author's name, once under the title, and once under the subject.

In 1874 Mr. Peoples established the card catalogue system. This catalogue has the double merit of being extremely simple and exceedingly cheap. This latter merit may be better understood when the reader is informed that to print a complete catalogue of the books up to date would cost not far from \$100,000.

Among the other improvements devised by Mr. Peoples is an inspection counter free to the patrons of the library. This consists of a fair selection of the latest works, which are spread out for the inspection of those readers who are not quite sure what book they want. They want something new, but they want to be certain that the work is worth perusal before they draw it out. By spending a few minutes at the inspection counter they can hurriedly scan the pages of the newest books and make their choice with some degree of certainty.

JACOB SCHWARTZ gives out more books than any other librarian in New York City. The Apprentices' Library only contains 85,000 books, but last year it circulated over 250,000 volumes. Mr. Schwartz went to the library as an assistant in 1863, and has been there continuously ever since. When the librarian, Mr. W. J. Van Norden, died, in 1871, Mr. Schwartz succeeded to the office. In 1863 the library contained only 30,000 works, and certain restrictions were placed upon those who were allowed to partake of its privileges. In 1866 the shelves were thrown open to the public, and since then the institution has made wonderful strides in prosperity and usefulness.

Besides the care of his library Mr. Schwartz has found leisure time to pursue a fascinating branch of study, the results of which are widely known to the American and foreign students of Egyptology. Mr. Schwartz has a large private library devoted to works bearing upon the subject, and his researches have been published both at home and abroad.

GEORGE H. MOORE, LL.D., is the oldest librarian in point of continuous service in this city. In 1840 he came to this city, and one year later he began his pressional career in the library of the Historical Society. In 1849 he became the librarian, and in 1875 he took charge of the rich collections of Mr. Lenox, and to his great knowledge of the value of rare works the present efficiency of the library is largely due. In its peculiar line the Lenox Library has become the most valuable collection in the world, and contains many works of inestimable worth to the scholar.

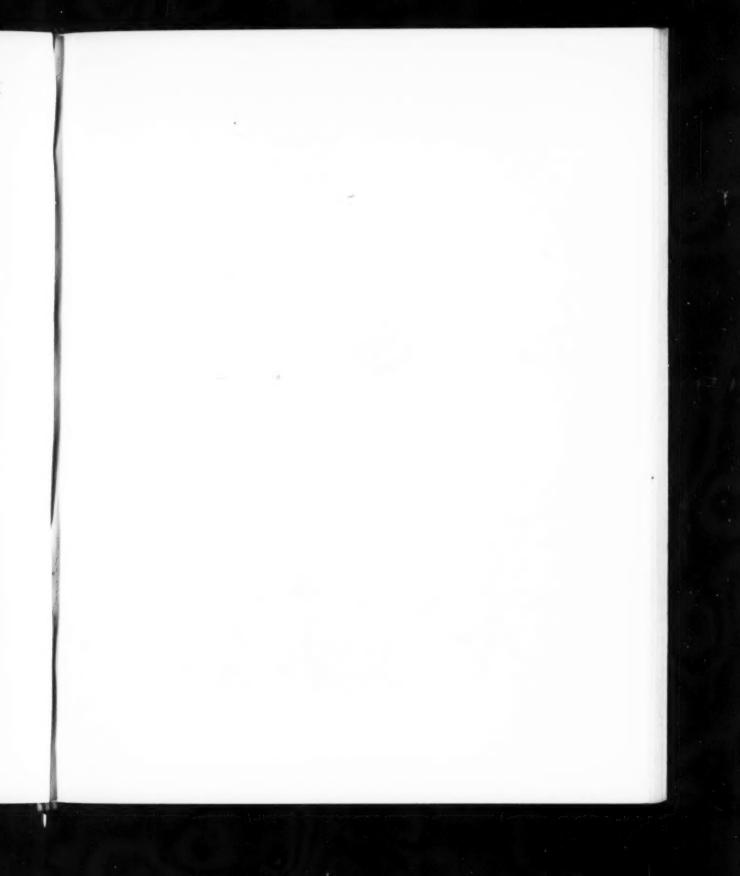
Dr. Moore is well known to the reading public as the author of several historical works, chief among which are the "Treason of Major-General Charles Lee," "Slavery in Massachusetts," and "Witchcraft in Massachusetts." He has also contributed various works upon constitutional and legal history and bibliography.

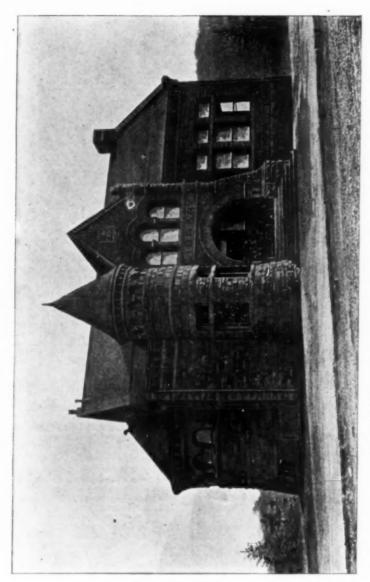
GEORGE H. BAKER, who succeeded the widely known Melvil Dewey as the head of the Columbia College Library, is a graduate of Amherst College, and after taking the post-graduate course he spent two years in pursuing a university course in Germany. Consequently he brought to his new labors a well-equipped mind and a thorough knowledge of the duties he had assumed. In 1883 the library contained less than 50,000 volumes. It now has 107,000, over 10,000 of which were added last year. Mr. Baker has superintended the buying since the number passed the 50 000 mark, and his present promotion, upon the occasion of Mr. Dewey's acceptance of the State librarianship at Albany, has been earned by meritorious work.

W: J. C. Berry is the only librarian the Bar Association has ever had. He joined its service when the library was started in 1870, and every volume of the 2406 that comprise the most complete law library in America was acquired under his direction. The value of these volumes cannot be estimated. Some of them are the only ones in existence. The statutory sets are the most complete in this country, and the readingrooms are consulted by lawyers from every State in the Union. Not only does the library contain the best American works, but it is remarkably rich in foreign works. When Lord Coleridge was here a few years ago he expressed amazement at the completeness of the Indian and African reports, which, he said, was not exceeded by any library in London.

Mr. Berry came to this work from a large law publishing house, and since his service he has been graduated by the Columbia College Law School, so that his experience is invaluable to such applicants for information, and their name is legion, who come to the library ignorant as to what works they should consult. The law librarian is in a certain way a mentor to his patrons and a walking index of topics, points and authors, and in that dual capacity Mr. Berry has no su-

perior in the country.





THE AMELIA S. GIVIN FREE LIBRARY, MT. HOLLY SPRINGS, PA.

# THE AMELIA S. GIVIN PUBLIC LIBRARY, MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS, PA.

In May of 1889 Miss Amelia S. Givin, of Carlisle, the daughter of the late Robert Givin, who for many years was President of the Mount Holly Paper Company, and niece of Major Samuel Givin, the present President of that corporation. made known her intention of building and equipping for the residents of her native town a" Free Library." Within a week after this announcement ground was broken for the building. The building is built of brown-stone from the Hummelstown quarries, is 65 feet long by 30 feet wide, with a clear story of 20 feet in height. The division into separate apartments is made by low partitions of oak, of open, interlaced, turned spindles, known as "Moorish fret-work," From the reception-room access is gained on the right to the two reading-rooms, on the left to the library proper. Opposite the entrance is a large handsome brick and brown-stone mantel with an open fireplace. An alcove forming part of the library is appropriated for the librarian. From this a light spiral stairway leads to the gallery, which is connected with a room over the entrance to be used for private study and for students pursuing special researches. The entire interior finish, floors, ceilings, and furniture is of solid Indiana oak, highly finished. The style is the Romanesque. The building is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity. The shelving of the library has a capacity of from 4000 to 5000 books, and the room is so arranged that more space can be given to meet the demands. The contractor was George Rice, Esq., of Pittsburg, who made the plans, assisted by Architect Jas, F. Steen.

# BOOK SIZES.

# Robert Grimshaw in The Writer for July.

EVERY one whose range of reading is at all extended, and who has to buy books, has felt the inconvenience of having so many different sizes and proportions of bound volumes. Every one who has a library, particularly if he classifies his books according to subjects, will agree with me that the nuisance of having so many sizes and styles, and so many colors, is grievous. Here are octavos of  $9\frac{1}{4}$  x 6, 9 x  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , 8 x  $6\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  x  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , inches, and so on, jostling so-called duodecimos, 734 x 514, 7 x 5, 612 x 414, and all sorts of sizes; and, indeed, some alleged octavos are smaller than some which, by reason of the sheet having been folded a certain number of times - a process which does not in the least interest the reader - are dubbed duodecimos. The result is that a distinction, that once meant something and aided a trifle in a library classification, is now a "distinction without a difference;" in fact, may result in serious misinformation. Just how many pages of type a printer locks up within one chase of iron, of size unknown to the reader, and affecting him not the slightest, the reader cares not. Just how many times a binder folds a sheet has no bearing upon anything that the book-reader or the book-buyer wants to know, or which could help him in any way did he know

it. But whether a book-owner can stow within a space seven by ten feet 800 or 900 volumes of a given thickness concerns him. Whether or not he can fill each shelf well, all the way across, so as to leave little space for dust to sift in between the shelf and the book-tops, concerns him. Whether his case has to project eight inches or ten makes a difference to him, and whether he can put his books in neat rows, well aligned in front, or only straggled and uneven, is likewise of moment to him. It also makes a difference in cost whether books are printed from about four or five different sizes of paper, or are made from forty to fifty, because the more sizes paper-dealers have to carry and mills have to make, the higher the price per pound will be for any one size.

# HOW TO MAKE A LIBRARY USEFUL TO A MUSEUM.

By way of increasing the educational value of the collections in the Museum, and of giving illustrations to readers of books in the public library, a system of reference cards has been adopted by the officers of the Peabody Academy of Science, giving the author's name, title, and call number of such books in the Salem (Mass.) Public Library as treat of the specimens or the groups of specimens upon which the cards are placed. The cards used are of a bluish tint in order that they may at once be distinguished from the specimen labels, which are dull buff. The cards for one to three titles are the size of a postal card, and the cards are provided for as many as ten titles. The constant portions of the text are printed in a clear black type, the subjects and titles being written with black ink. As an illustration, a card in one of the cases containing corals reads:

#### : PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. :

For information in regard to CORALS consult the following books in the SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY,

Dana: Corals and Coral Islands, 551-D4.

The italicized portions are written; the others are printed. The suggestion originated with Mr. Jones, of the Salem Public Library. "It is, so far as we know," says the Salem gazette, " a new idea, ours being the first museum to place such cards in its cases, although, in a general way, references to books have been made on labels and in catalogues before. It is an excellent plan and one which other institutions are likely to follow. The educational features of a collection like that in East India Marine Hall cannot be too forcibly called to public attention. With our normal and high schools, and the proximity of numerous other schools and academies of higher grade in neighboring towns, it is of the utmost importance that these scientific and educational institutions should work in harmony, in order to be of the greatest value to the public.

# Librarn School.

THE year opened Wednesday, September 23, for the senior class, which has the following outline of study for the fall term :

#### SENIOR OUTLINE OF STUDY.

8	3	Melville Dewey.
	1 8	
	1 6 1	Walter S. Biscoe.
1	9	Waiter S. Discoe.
1	4	M., S. Cutler.
2	9	05 00
0.0	9	0 0
8	10	M., S. Cutler and Ada A. Jones.
1	2	Dunkin V. R. Johns-
2	1	ton.
	1	1 0

#### SENIOR CLASS.

Ada Bunnell,		Flint, Mich,
University of	Michigan, 1878-88; Lil	brary School, 1889-

Willia	m Savage Burn	5,	Bath,	N. Y
	Yale College, 1887			
Lydia	Aurelia Dexter		Chicag	o, Ill
D A	Plainarrity of Chic	nen -99	Library School	vella.

Jennie Young Middleton,	Andover, Mass
Ripon College, 1887 - 89; Libr	
Charles William Plimpton,	Charles River, Mass
Harvard College, 1865 - 66; Li	brary School, 1889 - 90.
Louise Mathilde Sutermeist	ter, Kansas City, Mo

Louise Mathilde Sutermeister,	Kansas	City,	M	lo
Library School, 1888 - 89.  Martha Thorne Wheeler,  Library School, 1889 - 90.	Alb	any, l	N.	Y

The entrance examinations, as appended, were held Wednesday, Oct. 1, and resulted in the matriculation of the following persons, on Friday, Oct. 3:

## JUNIOR CLASS.

Sophia Louise Bacon,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pratt Institute Library, 1888 - 90. Waller Irene Bullock,	Baltimore, Md.
Bertha Bidwell Burton,	East Cleveland, O.
Mary Louise Davis,	Northboro, Mass.
Mary Ellis,	Albany, N. Y.
Elizabeth Louisa Foote,	Albany, N. Y.
B.A., Syracuse University, 1888.	
Bessie Rutherford Macky,	Media, Penn.
B.A., Wellesley College, 1889.	
Mary Emma Peirce,	La Fayette, Ind.
Mary Esther Robins,	Lakeville, Ct.
Anna Gaylord Rockwell, East	Windsor Hill, Ct.
Katharine Lucinda Sharp,	Chicago, Ill.

Ph.B., Northwestern University, 1885; Ph.M., 1889; Scoville Institute Library, 1888-90. Elizabeth King Taylor, Roselle, N. J. Hattie Ann Walker, New York City. Graduated Mt. Holyoke Sem., 1870; Olivet Church Li-

brary, 1883 - 90. Evelyn Mary Watkins, Albany, N. Y. Bertha Seidel Wetzell Danville, Penn. Thomas Beaver Free Library, 1888 - 89.

The junior class devote the month of October

to cataloging, varied by four lectures weekly on other subjects. They also join the seniors once a week in the reading seminar, and spend one hour daily in reading under direction of the faculty.

MARY S. CUTLER.

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY, Oct. 4, 1890.

# UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

SECOND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR THE LIBRARY SCHOOL IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATE LIBRARY.

#### PART I.

### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1890 -TIME 9:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.

1. Give the authors of the following works: Sesame and lilies, Sartor resartus, Rasselas, Progress and poverty, Hypatia, Novum organ-um, Consuelo, The wandering Jew, Essays of Elia, Jerusalem delivered.

2. Name as many works as you can of the following authors: Washington Irving, O. W. Holmes, Goldsmith, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Schiller, Dante, Virgil, Plato,

3. Describe briefly (about ½ page) the character of the following books: Pilgrim's progress, Looking backward, Göthe's Faust.

4. Give the titles of 10 of Shakespeare's plays, and state of each whether a tragedy, comedy, or historical play.

5. Mention 10 English poets and the titles of 2 poems of each.

6. Mention 5 American poets and the titles of 2 poems of each, also a brief quotation from each

7. Name the 10 greatest works of fiction that vou have read.

8. Give the plot and criticise (about 1 page) any good work of fiction that you have read.

9. Mention 10 leading historians with one work

10. Give the name of any author of note who has written on the French revolution, and mention a novel illustrating that period.

11. Mention one writer and one of his books on each of the following subjects: Philosophy, religion, political economy, education, philology, astronomy, geology, evolution, fine arts, and travels.

12. Mention 6 of the best general American magazines and one American magazine on each of the following subjects: Political economy, science, art, and history.

13. Translate with dictionary the following titlepages : Gerhart (Adolphe). Traité des résistances du cheval, ou Méthode raisonnée de dressage des chevaux difficiles, donnant la solution de tous les problèmes embarrassants qui peuvent se présenter dans le dressage du cheval de selle et en général dans la pratique de l'équitation, et philosophie hippique déduite de la physiologie et de la mécanique animales.

14. Baumgart, Mx. Die Stipendien und Stiftungen zu Gunsten der Studirenden an allen Universitäten des deutschen Reichs, nebst den Statuten und Bedingungen für die Bewerbung und den Vorschriften über die Stundung resp. den Erlass des Collegienhonorars. Nach amtlichen Quellen zusammengestellt und herausgegeben.

15. Monumenta sæculi xvi. historiam illustrantia. Ed. collegit, ordinavit P. Balan. Volumen I. Clementis vii. epistolæ per Sadoletum scriptæ, quibus accedunt variorum ad papam et ad alios epistolæ.

#### PART II.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1890-TIME 2 to 5 P.M.

r. Give the artists of the following pictures: Sistine Madonna, Last judgment, Horse fair, Angelus.

2. Mention to cities and towns in Europe that you would like to visit, and one point of interest in each which helps to make it famous.

Name 10 prominent American railroads.
 Give the names of 4 well-known free-traders and 4 well-known protectionists, either writers or public men.

5. Mention 5 men who have influenced affairs of state in England, Germany, or America, during the last 10 years, and explain briefly in what way.

6. Mention to leading questions of the day, either political, social, or religious.

Express on a single page your views on the importance and present status of any one of these questions.

8. Write briefly what is suggested to your mind by the following names: Pass of Thermopyle, St. Helena, Magna Charta, Fort Sumter, Walden Pond, Brook Farm, McKinley bill, Dom Pedro, George Kennan, Ober-Ammergau, Philippa Fawcett.

g. Give the names of 20 famous women of the 19th century.

10. What is your idea of the functions of a college library?

# Library Economy and history.

# GENERAL.

Librarians in council. (In Nation, Oct. 9.) 1 p. " It is evident that the policy - to which attention was called in our notes last year - of dividing into sections in which shall be grouped libraries of like interest, will be still further extended in the future. Already three States - New York, Iowa and New Hampshire - have organized State associations. It will probably be found expedient in thickly settled States to have even greater subdivision. Massachusetts, for example, might have a general conference with headquarters at Boston, an Essex County conference with headquarters at Salem, a central Massachusetts conference meeting at Worcester, and a Western Massachusetts conference meeting at Springfield. Each conference would come together two or three times a year to discuss a dinner and talk over plans for library improvements and library extension. This, in fact, is only adopting the method of some of the religious denominations.' .

"We said, when the Library School was established, that it would be worth while to have a school for trustees as well as for librarians and their assistants. The ignorance of trustees about library matters is necessarily great. When appointed, they generally know absolutely nothing of library management, and sometimes very little of literature; and yet, because they have been elected by the town meeting or appointed by the City Council, and have the power, they at once feel themselves qualified to decide everything, If they are wise enough to secure a competent librarian and let him run the library under criticism, not as to details but as to results, perhaps the less they know the better; for sometimes a little knowledge in a trustee is a dangerous thing. Competent librarians are not always to be had. though, thanks to the Library Association, and especially to the Library School, they are becoming more common. To select a librarian well, however, requires some knowledge of library affairs, and at least the feeling that the selection is a serious matter, and not to be governed by party association, or personal friendship, or charitable feeling. Then there are broad quescharitable feeling. tions of library policy which must be decided by the Board, and broad questions of management on which the best librarian may be glad to have advice. Whatever, then, interests trustees in the science of the library, enlarges their views of its possibilities, and familiarizes them with the questions under discussion, will be in the end a great gain; and this will be the effect of the new move-

"Moreover, ignorance is not the only evil to be removed. Indifference is not unknown among trustees, and a want of faith in the higher educational work of libraries, born of ignorance and indifference. The trustees who come to the meetings of the Association must be already thoroughly interested, or they would not come; they will easily catch the enthusiastic spirit which has always been one of the characteristics of these meetings, and will diffuse it among their associates. They will also, perhaps, induce them to read the very well-considered paper of Mr. C. C. Soule, himself a trustee, on the duties of trustees, and the bright paper of Miss H. E. Green of the Boston Athenæum on library experts, which digressed on to the same subject."

Library list. An international list of libraries with more than 50,000 volumes has been prepared by P. E. Richter, of the Royal Library, Dresden. The first part, just issued (Leipzig: Hedeler), shows the following comparison: The 50 largest libraries in Germany possess about 12,700,000 volumes, against England with about 6,450,000, and North America with about 6,100,000 volumes. With each library is given, besides the number of volumes, the annual amount available for purchases, and other special features supplied for this purpose by the different librarians.

Sailor's libraries. Every American war-ship has a library. Sailors like beer, and the bumboats charge 25 cents for three bottles. One cent of the money for each bottle goes into the library fund. The sailor shuns, as a rule, marine fiction. Fiction he loves, but ordinary books that deal with his life are so inaccurate and absurd that he won't read them. Capt. Marryat's works are read, and occasionally W. Clark Russell is read. Mrs. Southworth, Charlotte M. Braeme, Augustus Evans-Wilson, and Alexander Dumas are favorites.

Small town libraries. A novel idea is being carried out by Mr. W. S. Deming, of Springfield, for the placing of libraries in small towns where no public library exists. Each one of several hundred people subscribes \$1 a year and selects any book at that price which he desires to own. All the books selected are then placed in a temporary library, and every subscriber has the privilege of reading each one. At the end of the year the subscribers draw out the books they originally selected, so that the cost for the year's reading is practically nothing. Such a plan seems feasible - in fact, has been successfully carried out by Mr. Deming in the West - and any movement to aid in the extension of reading facilities is to be commended, especially where it extends to those who could not otherwise afford such a

#### LOCAL.

Allegheny City, Pa. Carnegie L. The J. B. Lippincott Company have just received an order for about 9000 volumes from the managers. This is the first order for the new library which Andrew Carnegie has given to Allegheny City on condition that it appropriates \$10,000 a year for the purchase of books.

There were three firms competing for the order, the greatest rival of the Philadelphia house having been Scribners, of New York. A Pittsburg concern was the other competitor. A long list of books desired was first sent to the publishers, and their figures for each ascertained. At Lippincott's it was stated that it was one of the most difficult jobs that had ever come under their notice. The list had evidently been compiled from an old catalogue, and many of the books named had long been out of print. It will take nearly six months to fill the order.

As would be thought, the order calls for a very general collection of books. The standard works of reference, such as dictionaries, encyclopædias, etc., are included in the list of scientific publications, and books of travel, biography, poetry, and fiction. The classic authors are well represented, and even the light fiction of the present day is not overlooked, but will stand beside the masterpieces of Thackeray, Dickens, Eliot, Scott, Irving, Hawthorne, and Cooper.

Ambier, Pa. The plans for the cut stone building for the Ambier Union Library Company are in the hands of contractors, and work will be commenced on the building soon. It is designed to accommodate a library, a fine reading-room, and a private family, and will be equipped throughout with all modern conveniences. It will be located on Butler Avenue, the principal thoroughfare of the borough, and will cost about \$\frac{2}{6000}\$.

Atlanta (Ga.) Y. M.'s L. Prof. W. M. Slaton, of the Boys' High School, who became president

In May, has already secured 102 new members for the library, in addition to 125 secured before he became president. "Nearly all are young men, the graduates of the Boys' High School, who have at one time or another been under Professor Slaton's tuition. It is a high tribute to his worth as an educator that every boy who ever enjoyed the advantage of Professor Slaton's tuition has felt the good influence of his teacher's personality to such an extent that he is always his friend."

Bar Harbor (Me.) L. Work on the new library building has been commenced, and the foundation is nearly completed. The building will be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  stories, 30 feet on the front, and 50 feet deep. The lot where the new library is to be crected is on Ledge Lawn Avenue.

Beaver Dam (Wis.) P. L. The Williams P. L. building will be completed this autumn. It is a two-story stone building with a tower, E. T. Mix & Co., of Milwaukee, architects.

"The Beaver Dam Library, like most successful institutions, is the result of steady growth. In 1884 the citizens raised \$1200, and invested \$1000 of it in books for a free library. The Common Council furnished a room in the city hall, and a library was opened, after Dec. 1 of the same year, two afternoons and evenings in the week. Its popularity was so great that in the following April the citizens voted to sustain it under the State law, and have since levied a mill tax annually for its support. The room soon became too small, and in 1886 the council bought an adjoining building and gave the use of the upper floor to the library. In this room the work and scope of the library enlarged rapidly. With a wisdom which time has amply demonstrated the directors determined at first to make the institution as free as possible.

"The library was not weighted down with a reading-room, and so was opened after the removal in 1886 but three days in the week. On those days, however, it was really opened. Children and grown people - those whose hands were clean and manners quiet - were freely admitted to the shelves, and had the great privilege of learning how to select books. The children have learned how and where to find subjects they desired, and the training given at and through the library has been a strong stimulus to all the work of the schools. Books have been provided for the little ones, and the aim has been to draw the children at as early an age as possible. The result is shown in the fact that nearly 45 per cent. of the books drawn are taken by children.

"The annual circulation has been about 12,000 volumes. This, how, ver, by no means measures its worth, as many of those who use it most draw very few books. The tables near the reference shelves are frequently filled with students, and during the winter by members of the Ladies' Art and Travel Class, which has lived through three seasons, and last winter numbered 200 members.

"The freedom bestowed has not been abused. No book has ever been stolen from the library shelves, and the patrons are continually learning to take better care of the volumes they handle. In the library, as elsewhere, liberty — and conse-

quent responsibility — under a careful supervision, are the best educators,

"The library shelves now contain something more than 4000 volumes carefully selected, and largely chosen to aid in developing any special lines of thought which have showed themselves

among the students and patrons.

"Those who have watched the library carefully can see a decided change in the average character of the books selected. This is most clearly apparent among the boys who commenced as story readers when the library opened. Many of these have been branching out on lines of special study, and are clamoring for technical works that the

library has not been able to buy.

"J: J. Williams was born in Nelson, Madison County, N. Y., July 28, 1820. His parents removed to Brunswick, Medina County, O., in 1837. He remained with them, working on the home farm until he reached his majority. He then commenced work in a woollen mill, earning at first but \$8 per month. After a time he became clerk in a store, and in 1849 he came to the village of Lowell, in Dodge County, in this State, and opened a store of his own. While a resident of Lowell Mr. Williams was postmaster for some years, and was a member of the Legislature in 1857, and again in 1861. In 1864 he retired from active business and removed to Beaver Dam. His wealth and excellent business judgment caused him to be made President of the National Bank, a position he has ever since retained. 1867 - 72 he was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District. In 1882, when the Beaver Dam cotton mills were erected, Mr. Williams was chosen President, and still retains that office.

"Mr. Williams has made no money by speculations or strokes of unexpected fortune, but slowly and patiently, by his own unaided efforts, he has achieved a fortune that is esteemed a handsome one even in these days of great properties. Not a penny of it, however, has been gained by indirection. He has always been noted for scruding the strong properties of the strong properties of the strong properties of the strong properties.

pulous honesty and unswerving integrity in all the relations of life.

"The growing interest in the library, and the character of its work, drew from Mr. Williams, early last April, the magnificent offer of \$25,000 to build a library building, provided the city would purchase a suitable lot. The offer was met by the city in the same splendid spirit which caused it, and the council, by a unanimous vote, purchased the most conspicuous lot in the city, at a cost of \$12,200, as the site. The meeting which voted this amount—so large for a town of its size—was attended by an enthusiastic body of citizens, and the action of the council met with universal approval.—The evening Wisconsin, July 18.

Boston Mechanics' Apprentices' L. Mechanics' apprentices: how they formed a library association long ago, and what became of it. (In Boston Transcript, Aug. 9.) I 1-3 col.

Brooklyn L. The nucleus of the collection was the gathering of a large number of excerpts from the columns of newspapers by H. K. W. Wilcox, a war correspondent, who had collected them in relation to certain lines for a score of years. He left the collection to the library after

they had remained useless for a considerable period of time. Mr. Librarian Bardwell determined to utilize them. He set some of his assistants to sort the scraps, and they were arranged by subjects and pasted on sheets of uniform size.

There are upward of 50 volumes already made up, with about 350 clippings in each, and three times as many not yet pasted and prepared for use, making a total of over 75,000 clippings.

Mr. Bardwell said that it was consulted already as much as any of the reference volumes placed upon the shelves in the central part of the library for the convenient use of members. The boxes are put in a place where they may easily be consulted, and each looks like a volume of large size as it stands in the row. One side is a lid, and when it is opened it is easy to draw out the sheets to consult them and replace them without disturbing the order. Persons unable to find what they want in books of reference often secure the needed information in the library of clippings. Some of the important recent occurrences covered by a complete collection of scraps are the blizzard of March 12, 1888, the Johnstown flood, high tides at Coney Island, the World's Fair, and the Kemmler case. The field of biography is also completely covered in certain lines, and the collection of facts in this line resembles that which is customary in newspaper offices for the obituary columns.

Butte (Montana) L. A. Arrangements have been made for a series of lectures to be given in behalf of the library, Joseph Cook being first on the list.

Chicago (III). Crerar L. The Daily News says: "The will of the late John Crerar, which disposed of an estate of nearly \$3,000,000, much of it being bequeathed to charitable and religious institutions in this city, is to be contested. The attorneys in the case are A. W. Brown and Frank A. Stirtan. These lawyers say that the John Crerar Library, for the erection and maintenance of which Mr. Crerar left over \$2,000,000, will never be built, if the contesting heirs win the case. The heirs who will make the contest are living in this city and in different parts of Ontario."

Dr. Poole, in an interview, when asked about the attempt of the Crerar heirs, said that he was confident that it would not be broken. Mr. Crerar, it is true, wrote the original draft himself; but it was carefully revised and rewritten by Messrs. Williams and Jackson, his legal advisers and executors, and is regarded by them as sound in every part.

Chicago P. L. The Board has placed in the hands of the Committee on Administration the question of the feasibility of establishing a chain of reading-rooms in the suburbs, to which access may be had to current American and British periodicals and magazines. It has been found that in several of the annexed towns rooms at present unoccupied are now held by the city under old contracts. The rent on these is paid regularly, and no use is made of the rooms, and it is contemplated to utilize these, possibly as reading-rooms. At Ravenswood the citizens

have for years maintained a free library in a building worth \$8000 or \$9000. Since annexation the people feel as if the city should keep this up, and a movement is on foot to turn it over to the Library Board. If tendered and accepted the Board will put in about 3000 new books, and make it a branch library.

Council Bluffs (Iowa) L. A. Now that the City Council has made a tax levy of one mill for the Free Public Library, the trustees will proceed at once to furnish that institution with many needed improvements. The levy this year is one half mill more than that of last year, and it will give the library funds to spare in its management.

Duluth (Minn.) P. L. The following communication from Mr. George Spencer explains itself:

TO THE PUBLIC: As there has been some discussion by the press and among our citizens about keeping the Public Library and readingroom open on Sundays, I wish to state that one of the first questions settled after the organization of the Board was that both the library and reading-room should be kept open on Sundays and holidays from 2 p.m. till 9 p.m. Books will not be distributed to be taken from the building. but only for use in the reading-room during those hours. This action was taken by the unanimous vote of the full Board, and there never has been any intention of, or discussion about, rescinding their action. The reading-room has been kept open on Sundays ever since it was opened.

We have now on the shelves about 2700 volumes, nearly half of which are ready for use. About as many more books have been purchased, and are on the way here. By the 1st of October, or at the latest by the middle of that month, we hope to have the work far enough advanced to commence distribution.

Mr. Davis has just finished accessioning the books, and will begin cataloguing soon. There are in all 2525 books that have been accepted, and about 300 more that it is not yet decided about. Mr. Davis estimates the capacity of the room where the books are kept to be about 20,000.

Hobart College. By the will of James T. Swift, of N. Y., Hobart College will receive a valuable collection of Napoleona, Mr. Swift has spent several years in making the collection.

Hoboken (N. f.) F. P. L. The library opened its doors to the people of that city on Thursday, October 2. This makes the fourth library put in operation under the act of 1884. Paterson was the first, followed by Passaic, Newark, and now Hoboken. It can no longer be said that New Jersey is lacking in the modern library spirit. She is fast approaching the head of the column, leaving many other States in the rear.

Jersey City (N. J.) F. L. The decision of Judge Knapp is momentarily expected by the Library Trustees in the mandamus proceedings against the Board of Finance. The decision ought properly to have been handed down in the June term, but Judge Knapp's illness prevented this. It was suggested that a request be sent to Judge

Magie to determine the matter, but the counsel for the Finance Board would not agree; therefore nothing could be done but wait until his honor returned. Another suggestion has been made, that the two parties shall settle the issue by compromise. This, it is rumored, has been offered by the Board of Finance. The appropriation sought by the trustees for last year was \$25,000, and this year the sum will be much larger. Generally, the trustees are adverse to anything short of the sum claimed, but if a satisfactory solution can be obtained by compromise they will consider it.

Kansas S. L. The seventh biennial report of the State Librarian has been issued by State Librarian H. J. Dennis. It shows that the library has received from all sources during the past two years 2764 volumes.

He also gives a brief history of the Stormont fund and library, which has already become a valuable feature of the State's collection of books. Mrs. Jane C. Stormont wished to donate to the library \$5000 as a permanent fund for the purchase of standard medical books, to be kept separately and named in some appropriate way to distinguish them as a memorial to her deceased husband, Dr. David W. Stormont. And, besides, she wished to purchase books to about the same value and place them in the library. Her generous offer was formally accepted by the legislature March 1, 1889. The permanent fund, \$5000, was paid to the State Treasurer by Mrs. Stormont and duly invested in school bonds. Up to date \$300 in interest has been received and invested in books. The additional \$5000 which Mrs. Stormont has so generously donated is already being invested, and the books are being carefully selected by a committee of physicians appointed for the purpose. There are now 310 volumes which have been selected by this committee in the library.

Kearney (Neb.) City L. Mr. W. S. Skinner has asked the Library Board to buy the 1500 vols, of his circulating library. The Enterprise advocates the purchase. 'His books, so far as they go, are of a character to furnish an excellent foundation for the public library, and they can be bought at a saving on the cost of new books, though they are as good as new. Mr. Skinner's action in starting his library gave an impulse to the public library idea, and the action of the council in providing the new institution left his enterprise without a field. While his was a private venture, the public received the benefit of it, and he made a loss of several hundred dollars."

Lowell, Mass. An effort is about to be made to revive the Young Men's Catholic Library Association.

Machias, Me. Henry H. Porter, a resident millionaire of Chicago, a native of Machias, has given \$10,000 and a lot for a free library building in Machias, to be called the Porter Memorial Library.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. A permanent committee to take charge of the erection of the new

public library and museum, at the corner of Grand Avenue and Eighth Street, has been appointed by the trustees of the Public Library and the trustees of the Public Museum. The site is secured and paid for, but some further legislation will be necessary before enough funds will be available to pay for the building. The committee, however, will shortly ask architects, both here and elsewhere, to submit designs for the building and will proceed with their preparations as far as possible under the existing laws. Librarian Linderfeldt will visit several Eastern cities and gather ideas from their library buildings.

The Milwaukee Public Library is now fourteenth in size among the libraries of the United States. The total number of volumes in it is about 60,000, and the daily circulation, which is constantly increasing, frequently reaches 700 volumes. It has not been determined how much to spend on the new building, but the trustees are bent on having a structure that will be not only secure, but will be an ornament to its sightly location.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. Librarian Put-nam has prepared the following circular to send to employers of operatives, clerks, etc.:

"The Library Board is anxious to extend the benefits of the Public Library to every operative in this city. We find prevalent, however, an impression that (1) either there is some charge attached to membership in the library, or (2) that its privileges are confined to those who are so fortunate as to have friends among the heavy property owners willing to vouch for them.

We ask your aid in dispelling these illusions, (1) by directing the enclosed notice to be posted in your establishment; (2) by calling attention to its explanation; (3) by yourselves signing guarantees for as many of your employes as you are willing to vouch for. We believe the number may safely be a large one. Guarantors are rarely called upon to make good any loss or damage (and almost never a loss) from this class of readers, for there is no class so conscientious in fulfilling its own obligations. The risk is indeed so slight (not over \$1 a year for 100 readers) that we are sure it will not deter you from directing your employés to a good library, whose benefits will appear not only in increased enjoyment of their leisure hours, but also (through familiarity with technical literature) in a more intelligent efficiency in their work itself."

New Jersey S. L. Owing to the unsafe condition of the State Library ceiling, the library will be removed to the third floor of the State House. The work of putting up shelving will commence at once. The west room, which is large and well lighted, not only from the windows, but from the stained glass skylights above, will be the law library. There will be 11 cases placed in this room for books. In the east room will be the miscellaneous library, and 8 cases will be placed there. The books on these cases will be protected by brass wire screen doors. In all about 2600 feet of wall shelving will be put up in the two rooms.

Louisiana Hist. Soc. A meeting of the Board

ation was held Oct. 2 in Howard Memorial Library. Gen. William Miller Owen, Chairman of the Archives Committee, reported that all of President Davis' papers, books, manuscripts, etc., will be placed in the custody of the association as soon as the building is completed. These are as follows:

Two thousand original letters and telegrams. 200 pamphlets on war subjects, 125 volumes of Congressimal Records, 100 volumes (bound) on the war, 40 volumes "Rebellion records," President's message book (1861 - 5), 2 President's letter books (1861-5), 7 scrap-books (1861-5), a file of Gen. Lee's letters (1864), and 26 volumes of an encyclopædia.

These are very valuable papers. They relate to the conduct of the war, reports of battles, diplomatic reports, etc. The building of the association which is to serve as a depository for Louisiana records, relics, and archives, now being erected alongside the Howard Library, will be finished by November 1.

N. Y. American Club. The new American Club has been incorporated. Its objects are "to advance its members in the knowledge of the English language, establish a library, and improve its members in the arts of declamation and oratory." The principal office is in New York City.

New York Law Institute, H. W. Winters, the librarian, became interested in the subject of "trust combinations" before the courts began to decide on the questions involved in their organization. He made a careful collection of printed matter bearing on the legal and economical questions arising out of the formation of these combinations. and has since obtained copies of the briefs in the most important cases, and many other interesting documents. He has already collected and bound to volumes containing the reports of investigating committees of the United States House of Representatives and of the Canadian House of Commons, briefs, addresses, magazine articles. and newspaper clippings.

Paterson (N. J. ) F. P. L. (5th rpt.) Added 2606; total 12,951; issued 75,893 (fiction 80,2%), About 700 photographs were presented by Mr. J: Green. About three years ago Mr. Green retired from business and left Paterson for a protracted trip around the world. On his journey he gathered photographs representing the scenery, habitations, monuments, and customs of the countries and nations which he visited, and on his recent return home had these photographs properly mounted and arranged, and then he presented them to the library. They fill 14 port-folios, and represent views in China, Japan, Australia, India, Egypt, Turkey and the Holy Land, the Azores and Madeira, and several states of

The library has received \$10,000 from Mrs. Ryle, to pay the expense of altering and enlarging the building which she gave last year.

Pennsylvania Univ. L. T: Walter suggests the formation of a Robert Purvis Library.

Pittsburg, Pa. Carnegie F. L. Mr. Stevenson, of Governors of the Louisiana Historical Associ- the librarian, recently visited the Osterhout Library at Wilkesbarre, to study the classification. He also during 10 days took a turn at cataloguing, shelving, and took observations on the method of receipt and delivery of the books, book repairing, and binding. He came back very favorably impressed with the Dewey decimal system, and will adopt it.

Pittsburg, Pa. Carnegie L. The chairman of the Commission writes: "My suggestion is that the library, art gallery, and museum shall be separate, but in the one grand building. In point of importance I should name the library first, the art gallery second, the museum third, and the hall last. The latter should contain seats for 2500 people at least, and it may be made large enough to hold 3000. The hall of the Carnegie Library in Allegheny contains seats for 1110 persons, but on the opening night, by placing seats in the aisles, we accommodated nearly 1500. An editorial in one of the evening papers condemned the commission for locating the library at Oakland, claiming that it is too far away from the populous districts of the city, and that it must have been located at Oakland for the benefit of the East End members of the commission. The East End members never opened their mouths in regard to the location of the building. It was entirely my own suggestion to place it at Oakland, and if I was looking for accommodation for myself I should want it on the bank of the Allegheny River. The library at Oakland is to be only a reference library, where books on science, law, and statistics will be kept for the benefit of people who want to use them only for These books will not be removed. There will be 4 or 5 circulating libraries located in the populous centres of the city, which will be exclusively for the uses of the masses. The library at Oakland is as convenient to most of the citizens of Pittsburg as though it were located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street. The people of Pittsburg do not live in the older portion of the city. their business down-town, but go to Fifth Avenue or Sixth Street any evening, and thousands of people can be seen boarding the traction cars for the East End. Right across the Monongahela River from Schenley Park and the Carnegie Library will be 75,000 people. It will not be 5 years until the entire system of street railways in Pittsburg will be issuing transfer tickets, and for almost the price of one fare a citizen can go from Woods Run or Temperanceville to the Carnegie Library in 15 or 20 minutes. With the hall in the middle of a 19-acre lot, there will be three times more ventilation and fresh air for an audience than if the building were located in the crowded part of the city. Oakland has all the advantages, and every argument against it that I have ever heard can be easily answered.

Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L. Added 574; total 9183; issued 61,430 (fiction 643). "Noticing the large and active demand for the magazines and periodicals which the library has on its list, the trustees decided to materially increase the number of those taken by the library. Under the present rules these magazines and periodicals

may be taken from the library by borrowers in the same way that books can be taken, with the exception that the time in which the new numbers of the magazines may be out is limited to three days. Of all the more important magazines or reviews one copy is retained in the library for the use of people who come to the library for purposes of study or general reading. The trustees are of the opinion that the literature comprised in the best American and the best English magazines and reviews is of a very superior quality; that it is, indeed, as fine a body of literature for most of the purposes of the general reader as the people can possibly now obtain. Every resource known to the book-making art is employed by the publishers of these magazines to render them attractive to the literary, the artistic, and the thoughtful taste of the day, with the result that a pitch of excellence is reached never before known in this department of letters."

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. The librarian, J. Vance Cheney, was allowed \$400 to attend the meeting of the American Library Association. Mr. Cheney was instructed to attend the meeting of the association for the purpose of gathering information beneficial to the local institution.

San Francisco, Cal. For several years John . Valentine, general manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Co., has been endeavoring to establish a free library for the use of the employés of the company in this city. He put his ideas into execution previous to the removal from its old quarters, but owing to a lack of room in the old building the library was not a complete success. In August last Manager Valentine again undertook to carry out his project, and this time he has succeeded beyond his expectations. In the express building there is a room filled with not only all the leading magazines, periodicals, and illustrated papers published in the United States, but all the leading European publications. These publications are paid for by the city employés of the express company and the company itself. It costs 25 cents to join the library association, and for every quarter contributed by the employés the company contributes a like amount to the library fund.

To-day there are over \$1000 in the treasury, and nearly 300 men are enjoying the choicest literature of the day. The members are allowed to take the magazines and papers to their homes and read them at their leisure.

The library is open three times a day — In the morning before working hours, at noon for an hour, and after working hours at night. In a short time a room in the new building will be fitted up especially for the library and their books. All the standard works of reference and history, as well as lighter literature, will be added to the library.

Any and every employe is eligible, and all that is required of them being the 25 cents a month.

In time it is proposed to allow the agents, drivers, and other employes in the country to join, as the company's facilities for transmitting the books and papers are such that they can be put within the reach of all.

Washington State Library, Seattle, In an interview, the new State Librarian, Mr. P. D. Moore, stated that he found the library "neat and orderly - that is, the books in the library were sobut for want of system and the absence of a perfect record and catalogue, a large number of volumes are now affoat, their whereabouts unknown, and most of them will never be obtained. We are making every effort to get as many returned as possible, and the Board of Library Commissioners has instructed me to enforce the law from and after September 1. The commissioners found the law department exceedingly deficient, especially in the State and United States Court reports, digests, and text-books, and they contracted with a Chicago publishing company for some 2500 volumes, which are now arriving, and which will make the sets of reports quite complete, and give us a good line of text-books.

"I have had prepared a good set of record books, and am recording every book in the library, classifying them so as to make the reference easy and quick. I shall also prepare a catalogue prior to the next regular session of the legislature. And I shall prepare card catalogues at any early

day."

South Norwalk. The City Library Association has voted to convey all its property, valued at \$12,000, to the city, on condition that the city maintain a free library and reading-room.

Staten Island. Arthur Winter Memorial Library. The growth of the library established in 1886, in connection with the Staten Island Academy, has been so rapid that a permanent fireproof building to accommodate it has become a necessity. The structure occupied by the academy is not sufficiently commodious for even its own uses, to say nothing of the needs of the library. It has been suggested that a new structure for the institution, so situated as to make it and the library accessible from all of the towns that fringe the coast of the island, would largely increase the usefulness of the library, the academy

and all its branches.

The Arthur Winter Memorial Library was established April 5, 1886, by William Winter and Elizabeth Campbell Winter, in memory of their son Arthur, a child of rare genius, beauty, and charm, who was once a student of the Staten Island Academy. It consists of books that have been given to the academy, in trust, by the founders and by their intimate friends. It is composed of standard literature, and contains 1620 volumes. It is rich in fine editions, in rare works, in choice copies, in privately printed books, in curiosities, in fine and special bindings, and in volumes that are embellished with autograph letters of their writers. This collection includes treasures that no amount of money could replace if they should happen to be destroyed. Care has been taken that nothing should be added to it except books of sterling value and permanent utility. Among those who have given to it are Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Lawrence Barrett, John Gilbert, William Warren, Henry

Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. Langtry, Augustin Daly, Henry Arthur Jones, and Sidney Woollett. It contains many souvenir volumes which are extremely precious. In the department of music there are upward of 225 volumes. The department of drama is amply stocked, one of its treasures being a set of the old London Magazine in which many of the productions of Lamb, Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt were first published. The works of Hazlitt, Hunt, and other eminent English essayists upon dramatic subjects are there also. William Winter has presented his own works, which, so far as collected, fill ten volumes. Another collection so ample of books bearing upon the stage could not be found in America. There are 245 students in the academy, and the annual circulation from 1887 - 88 to 1889 - 90 has increased from 3081 to 4459. With 361 volumes in the Winslow Reference Library and 1756 in the school collection, embracing reports, supplementary readers, etc., there is a total of 3737 volumes.

Topeka (Kan.) F. P. L. The directors protested against cutting down the library fund levy from 10 to 10 of a mill. "The levy of 10 of a mill would give but \$4000 for next year, being less by several hundred dollars, than the bare operating expenses, notwithstanding provision for the renewal of about 370 books which have been recently condemned as worn out in service, and which should be replaced, and nothing for periodicals, catalogues, or a necessary catalogue of the large additions which have been made since the last catalogue was published."

After some discussion the vote was a tie.

Warren County, N. J. The taxpayers of Warren County are finding much fault with the action of the Board of Freeholders in purchasing a law library for the Court House, that if for half a century the judges have suffered no inconvenience because of the lack of a Court House library, they needed no such luxury now. Many of the lawyers have offices within a few steps of the Court House, and it has been their custom to send to the court such books as were temporarily needed. This practice has never occasioned any delay, and seemed satisfactory to all. The citizens say that the court expenses are becoming more and more burdensome every year, though the amount of law business is far less than in former years. They will make an effort to have the law library appropriation abolished in future.

Weymouth (Mass.) P. L. Plans have been drawn for the new library. It is to be in a com-manding position, and will be of ornamental design in brick, with stone and terra-cotta trimmings. The interior is to be finished in hard woods, and alcoved for 20,000 volumes. Mr. S. S. Woodcock, of Boston, is the architect.

Willimantic, Conn. At a special town meeting in September, it was voted to appropriate the sum of \$200 for the purchase of a law library for the use of the Superior Court and the town. The meeting was called upon petition, and a committee was appointed to purchase the library.

Yonkers (N. Y.) P. L. About seven years ago the books belonging to the different public schools were gathered under one roof, to form the Yonkers Public Library, and it became the nucleus of what has since grown to be a very creditable collection. The new library is easy of access. The building and rooms are attractive, thoroughly ventilated, comfortable, and lighted.

#### FOREIGN NOTES.

Bremen. Stadtbibliothek. The Senate has voted 324,000 marks for a new library building. The library contains 60,000 volumes, among which are valuable chronicles relating to Bremen and northwest Germany.

Edinburgh, Mr. Andrew Carnegle's free library has been open two months, and 21,000 readers' tickets have already been Issued.

Hamilton (Canada) P. L. The library was opened September 17, under the most favorable auspices. All the arrangements for the occasion were most complete, and from first to last the affair was a great success. In the presence of a large gathering, representing the worth, wealth, and beauty of the burg, Lady Aberdeen made a formal application as a humble participator in the benefits of the institution, and, having been granted the necessary borrower's card, drew two books from the library — the first issued from the new building.

Lambeth Palace Library was closed for the usual recess for 6 weeks from September 1.

Leeds P. L. (20th rpt.) Added 4991; total 161,749; issued from central lending dept. 339,-370, branches 353,314, ref. dept. 110,477.

Portsmouth (Eng.) F. P. L. (6th rpt.) Added 4084; total 24,010; home use 255,908; lib. use 5009. The ladies' room, a new feature in the library, has been most successful. In the daytime it is much frequented, and in the evening there is seldom a seat unoccupied.

Northwest Legislature Library, Regina, Can. The Journal has caused a sensation by publishing a leading article on Lieutenant-Governor Royal's conduct in regard to the Northwest Legislative Library, giving the list of books purchased by Mr. Royal, which shows that the Legislative Library grant is being wasted in purchasing books that are of no earthly use for such a place as a reference library for the use of legislators. The books are almost exclusively Catholic theological works, or books that none but Catholics have any use for, and cannot possibly be of any service to the members of the Northwest Assembly. The books in the library could be catalogued in two months by a clerk, and yet a librarian at \$75 a month is kept to look after a library which is closed to the public. The Journal says: "Lleutenant-Governor Royal is using his position to pack the Northwest Government library with doctrinal and class books, and expending the public funds for this purpose. The objection is not raised because the books are Roman Catholic, the grievance would be quite as great were they Methodist, Presbyterian, or controversially Protestant in the general sense. The objection is, they are class and denominational books, and will be comparatively useless for years. When the library is so small, and books on questions of government, science, agriculture, etc., are so badly needed to assist our legislators and people in the development of this new country, to spend the small fund available for library purposes as the Lieutenant-Governor has done is the most glaring malfeasance of office."

Sale, Eng. McBrath, Robert J. New free library at Sale. Plans and view. (In Building News, Sept. 5.)

Thurso. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is on a coaching tour in the north of Scotland, has offered to give £200 toward the erection of additional buildings to the Thurso Public Library and Museum, on condition that the committee raise £300.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Management of the library, a communication was read from Alderman Bell, stating that he proposed to give the Public Library Board a piece of land at the back of the building leased on Dundas Street, the full width of the building in question, and extending it back to the lane, in exchange for the strip of land running along the building on the south side.

Zurich. The Stadthibliothek receives by bequest Gottfried Keller's library.

# Bifts and Begnests.

HOBART COLLEGE has been given, by the will of J. L. Swift, a collection of Napoleona. Henry M. Porter has given \$10,000 and land to Machias, Me., for a library. The Louisiana Historical Society has been presented the papers of Jefferson Davis. Mrs. Ryle has added \$10,000 for altering the building she gave last year to the Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L. Wells, Fargo & Co. have agreed to double the contributions of their employés for a library in the express building in San Francisco, Cal. Andrew Carnegie has given £200 to the Thurso (Scot.) P. L. The State Library in Zurich, Switzerland, has been given the library of Gottfried Keller.

## Librarians.

JACOBS, Dr. E.; librarian to Count von Stolberg, and keeper of the archives at Wernigerode, has in the press an elaborate biographical and historical sketch of Juliana, Countess of Holberg-Wernigerode (1506-1580).

Law, T. G., libn. Signet L., Edinburgh, has just issued: An historical sketch of the conflicts between Jesuits and Seculars in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with a reprint of Christ: Bagshaw's "True relation of the faction begun at Wisbich," and illustrative documents. London,

1890. 153+172 p. O. cl., 15s. (Only 500 copies.)

VAIL, J: Cooper, the libn. of Bellevue Hospital, who died Aug. 16, aged 62, was born in New York. He was, early in life, a provision dealer, but gave up the business to become a member of the New York Clipper staff. He won the \$500 prize offered by that newspaper for the best poem, a production called "The Hebrew Gladiator," and subsequently wrote for other newspapers. He severed his relations with the Clipper many years ago, and for the past 10 years has been connected with the hospital where he died. He entered the hospital suffering with the gout, and after being clerk of the clothing-room became the librarian.

Weeks, Stephen Roe, who for over 50 years has been connected with Columbia College, died on Sept. 1, from heart failure, at his home, No. 108 East Fifty-fifth St. He was born in this city in 1812, and originally had charge of the old college building in College Place. Then in 1849 he was appointed assistant librarian. This office he continued to hold until 1886, when he resigned. In the same year the Board of Trustees created the office of Proctor, and by unanimous consent appointed Mr. Weeks to the place, which he held up to the time of his death.

# Cataloging and Classification.

Brera. Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense. Indice dei periodici scientifici. Milano, 1890. 18 p. 8°.

FERRARA. SOCIETÀ PEDAGOGICA. Catalogo dei libri esistenti nolla biblioteca. Ferrar, tip. Sociale, 1890. 122 p. 8°.

HAMILTON (Ont.) P. L. Catalogue of books in the circulating department, arranged alphabetically by authors. 1890. Hamilton, n. d., 131 p. O.

Mr. Joseph C. Rowell, librarian of the University of California, puts forth a novel "Contents-Index" of the "comparatively small but valuable library of reference" over which he presides. It is the product of a regular practice of "indexing books and magazines immediately upon their receipt," and of giving the students the benefit of this in ms. at once. The publication of Poole's Index has enabled Mr. Rowell to discard a vast number of references to periodicals, and his compact and abbreviated index makes an octavo volume of but 519 pages. In spite of the limitations of his material, he has made a widely available addition to existing helps to study and research. Every library should own one or more copies of his index. Mr. Rowell deserves great praise as a pioneer in a field in which he is perhaps more likely to find imitators than co-operators. His second volume awaits the accruing of 40,000 or 50,000 additional volumes. - NaTURNER, F. L., Randolph, Mass. 3d supplementary catalogue. Boston, A. Mudge & Son, printers, 1890. 44 p. l. O.

Authors and titles in one alfabet. No imprints.

#### FULL NAMES.

Abbott, Stephen Gano. (The first regiment New Hampshire volunteers in the great rebellion).

Blanche Howard (the novelist,) has become Mrs. Teufel, wife of a Stuttgart doctor (M.D.?),— W. M. G.

The following are from Harvard College Library:

De Leon, T: Cooper (Four years in rebel capitals);

Dubuque, Hugo Adélard (The duty of judges as constitutional advisers);

Goebel, Herman Phillip (Reports of select cases argued and determined in the probate court of Hamilton County, Ohio, 1885 to 1890);

Hand, Marcus Christian (From a forest to a city); Jordan, James Reilly (Questions and answers to Anson on Contracts);

Meadowcroft, W: H: (The A B C of electricity); Murray, W: Porter, and Woodruff, F: G: Bowen (Laws relating to the board of public works of St. Paul);

Page, W: Masters (New light from old eclipses); Reichert, E: Tyson, joint author (Researches upon the venoms of poisonous serpents);

Sargent, J: F: (Reading for the young);

Tiedeman, Christopher Gustavus (A treatise on the law of commercial paper);

Thruston, Gates Phillips (The antiquities of Tennessee).

# Bibliografy.

GEORGE, C:, and OST, L. Schlagwort-Katalog; Verzeichniss der Bücher und Landkarten in sachlicher Anordnung, 1883-87. Hannover, 1889. 1070 p. 8°.

Reviewed by W. Sch. in the Centralbl. for Sept. with approval. It is an alphabetical subject catalog with in general sufficient cross-references. Bibliography fills 7½ pages. The reviewer suggests that subsequent volumes should have a systematic table of the headings.

HORPLI, Ulrico. Biblioteca dell' ingegnere: bibliografia della più importanti opere italiane e straniere di scienze e arte applicate all' ingegneria disposte in ordine alfabetico delle materia, vendibili da U. Hoepli, 2° ed. ampliata. Milano, 1890. 136 p. 16°.

The MERCANTILE L. OF PHILADELPHIA'S Bulletin for July has (pp. 48-52) the beginning of J: Edwards' "Junius bibliography."

The libraries where the book may be found or

the sources of information are indicated. The descriptions are very careful.

Publishers' Trade List Annual, 1890, 18th Year. N. Y., Publishers' Weekly, Aug., 1890. 3429 pp. O.

Robert H. LAMBERT'S "Dragon flies vs. mosquitoes" has a bibliography (pp. 151-159) accompanying an essay on the dipterous enemies of man by Mrs. C. B. Aaron, and one (pp. 161-179) accompanying an essay on the destruction of the mosquito by W: Beutenmuller.

MARCEL, Pabbé. Les livres liturgiques imprimés de l'églite de Langres. Paris, Picaro, 1890. 8+88 p. 8°. 4 fr.

MOTTA, EM. Libri di casa Trivulzio nel secolo XV, con notizie di altre librerie milanesi del trecento e quattrocento. Como, tip. ditta C. Franchi di A. Vismara, 1890. 58 p. 8°. L. 2.50. (Motta, Coll. stor. bibliog., 1.)

Contents: Libri di Gaspare Trivulzio, di Carlo Trivulzio, di Renato Trivulzio; Bianca Trivulzio e i pittori Zavattari; Altre librerie milanesi; Quando nacque G. G. Trivulzio; Bibliografia della Trivulziana; Aggiunte per la libreria del Duomo.

Orrellana, L. Ensayo critico sobre las novela ejemplares de Cervantes, con la bibliografía de sus ediciones. Valencia, Ferrer de Orga, 1890. 48 p. 4°. fr. 3.25.

[THAYER, J. H.] List of books for students of the New Testament. Cambridge, John Wilson & Son, 1890. pp. 58, 16°.

"A small selection of titles from a very voluminous literature. Drawn up to meet the practical wants of the average theological student." With imprint, size and price, and short critical and descriptive notes. W. C. L.

C. F. S. Warren printed in The Athenaum of July 26 two lists of versions of the "Dies irae" in the English language, the first being British and the second American. It is noteworthy that while the former begins in 1621, it contains but 87 entries, while the American list, dating only from 1841, contains 92. The two lists are complete, so far as the compiler has been able to make them so. — Critic, Aug. 30.

#### INDEXES.

The Congregational Year-book for 1890 contains an Index to the oblituary notices of Congregational ministers who died 1854-1889, contained in the Congregational quarterly and Cong. Year-book, 1859-1890.

W. C. L

SEANCES et Travaux de l'Académie de Sciences Morales et Politiques. Table Alphabétique et bibliographique des mateurs et des auteurs dans les 130 premiers volumes par H: Verge et P. de Bontaral. Paris, 1889. 308 pp. O.

# Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

LISTE des pseudonymes sous lesquels les journalistes signent leurs articles. In Annuaire de la presse française, Paris, 1890, pp. 193-217.

El Seponyi, anagram used by Isaac P. Noyes, of Washington, D. C., in "The name Shylock," a critical examination of the characters in the Merchant of Venice. (Reprint from the Religio-philosophical journal of Aug. 1, 1885.) n. p., n. d. 14 p. O.

Evan Stanton, author of "Ruhainah," is the pseudonym of Thomas Patrick Hughes, author of "A dictionary of Islam." W. T. PROPLES.

Ivan Lermolieff, ps. of Giovanni Morelli in "Kunstkritische Studien über italienische Malerel, Lpz., Brockhaus, 1890."

Jenny, a serial in Scribner's Magasine, is written by Miss Saida Elliott, of Suwannee, Tenn.

Julien Gordan, says the Publishers' weekly, is now acknowledged to be the mask for Julia Crugar, or as society knows the lady, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, who no longer denies she is the author of "The diary of a diplomat," one of the brightest novels of the day.

Rudyard Kipling. Light (Worcester, Mass.) prints an article headed "Kipling or Bruce?" in which it is attempted to show that the real name of this Anglo-Indian writer is not Rudyard Kipling, but "Henry Goodnow Bruce," and that he is "a son of the Rev. H. J. Bruce," who resided at Worcester two years ago, after having passed many years in India in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Young Mr. Bruce is said to have studied at Phillips Academy and at Harvard, and to have "distinguished himself by a variety of literary work on The Harvard advocate." On this Mr. E. Hamilton Bell, the young English actor and artist and son of Clara Bell, the well-known translator of Ebers and other Continental authors, writes to the Critic:

"I have known Rudyard Kipling all my life. He is the son of an English artist who was in charge of the Government art-schools in India. His mother is a sister of Burne-Jones and of my aunt, Mrs. Poynter. I have known of his writing for Indian newspapers (to one of which, The Pioneer, most of the stories in 'Plain tales' and 'Soldiers three' were contributed) for certainly five or six years. He began early, being now only twenty-four."

Thoth, a dreamer of dreams, and Toxar, are by Mr. J. Shields Nicholson, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh.

I find a slight error in your Pseudonyms, v. 2. p. 31, where Citizen of Mass. is given Jerome Van Crowninshield, and, as is evident by p. 283, Smith should be added to it.

ALICE G. CHANDLER.

# Bibliographical Publications.

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY.

Bstablished in 1873, with which was incorporated the 
American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular 
(established in 1831), by purchase from Mr. George W. 
Childs. Recognized as the representative of the publishing and bookselling interests in the United States. 
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with monthly indexes, etc. Subscription, \$3.00 per annum, postpaid; single nos., 10 cts., postpaid.

THE LITERARY NEWS. An Eclectic Review of Current Literature. Published monthly, and containing the freshest news concerning books and authors; lists of new publications; reviews and critical comments; characteristic extracts; sketches and anecdotes of authors; courses of reading; bibliographical references; prominent topics of the magazines; portraits of authors, and illustrations from the newest books. etc., etc. Subscription, \$1.00 per annum, postpaid; single nos., to cts.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Monthly. Official Organ of the American Library Association, Edited by Charles A. Curres, Librarian Boston Athenæum, and PAUL L. FORD. Subscription, \$5 per annum, postpaid (including the Literary News, monthly); single nos., so cts.

BOOKS OF ALL TIME, A Guide for the Purchase of Books. Compiled by F. Leyfoldt and Lynds E. Jones. 3amo, paper, 10 cents. THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE of books in print and for sale (including reprints and importations) July 1, 1876. Compiled (under the direction of F. Levrolov) by Lynds E. Jones. Subject-volume, 4to, half morocco, \$15. [Author-and-title volume is out of print.]

THE ANNUAL AMERICAN CATA-LOGUE. Being the full titles, with descriptive notes, of all books recorded in The Publishers' Webscl., during the calendar year, with author, title, and subject-index, publishers' annual lists and directory of publishers, 1889 volume, 8vo., met, sheets, \$3.00: half morocco, \$3.50. [Volume for 1886 is out of print.]

THE CO-OPERATIVE INDEX TO PERIODICALS. Annual. Edited by W. I. Firther, with the co-operation of members of the American Library Association. Subscription, \$2.50 per annum, postpaid.

THE LIBRARY LIST. Being a list of Public Libraries in the United States and Canada of over 1000 volumes, with classification by size and name of Librarian. 8vo, half leather, met, \$3.50.

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Johns Hopkins University.
Mercantile Library Association, N.Y.
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